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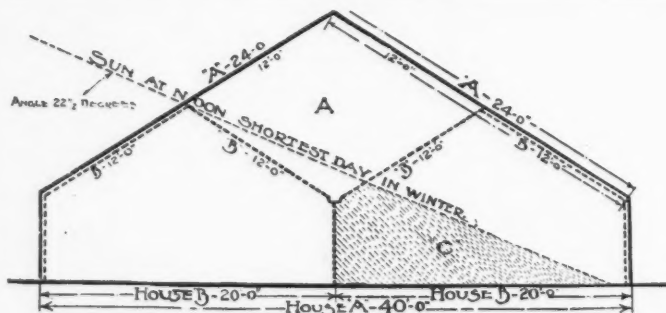
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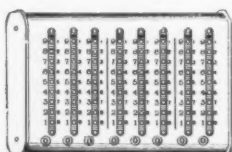
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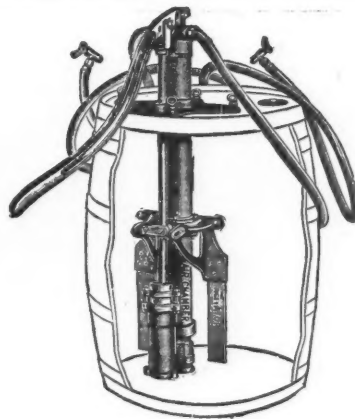
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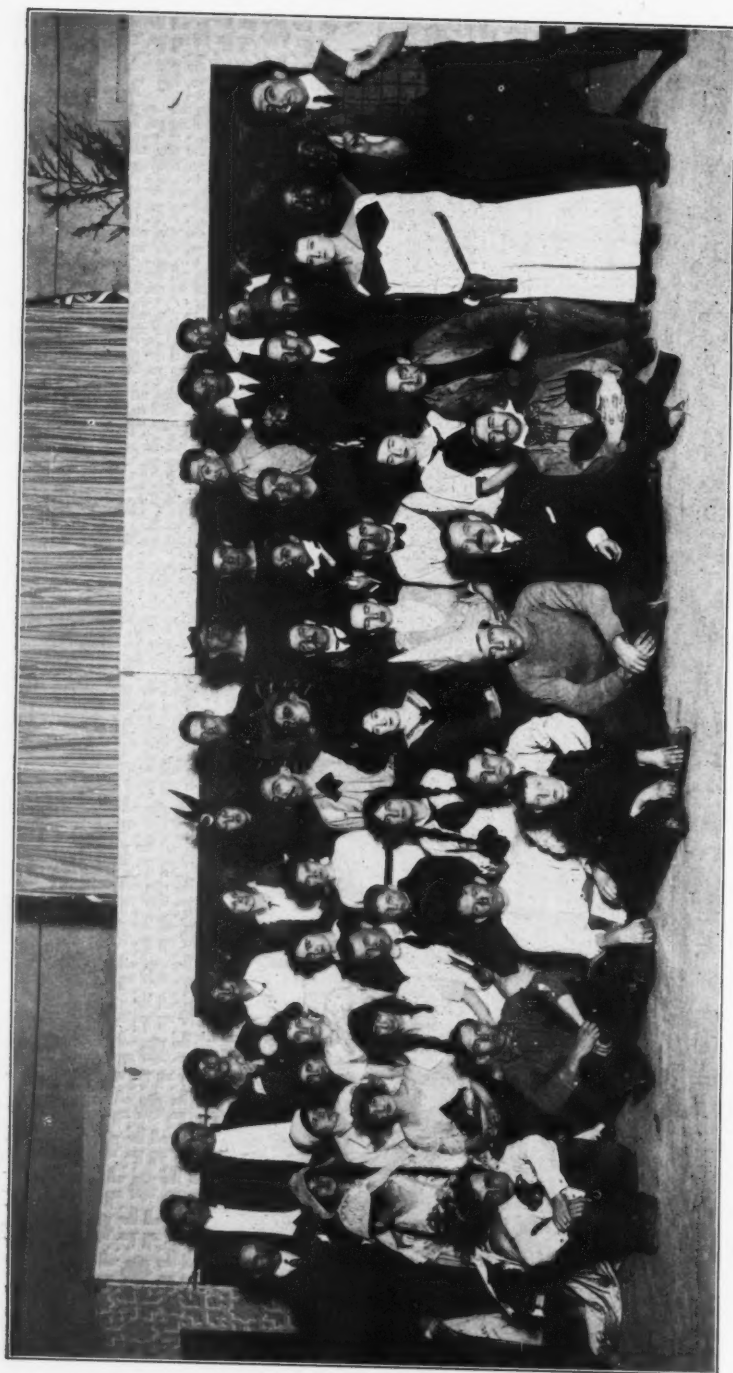
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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINMENT CAST.

The Cornell Countryman

Vol. 11

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No. 6

FOREWORD

By C. H. Tuck

IN FEBRUARY of 1907 the New York State Experimenters' League had one of its largest meetings at the State College of Agriculture. Prior to this time the meetings had been small, the attendance coming almost entirely from former students of the College who desired to talk over results of the year. But, at this larger meeting in 1907 some fifty or sixty practical farmers of much experience came on invitation to discuss their methods and results. So pronounced was the interest of these mature farmers in the meeting and so evident was their desire for more information that Director Bailey proposed for the next year, an even larger meeting with a more varied program and with wider publicity; in short, a small Farmers' Week.

Washington's Birthday, February, 1908, found the first annual Farmers' Week in progress with a program filled not alone with lectures by professors but also practical talks by men from the field. The attendance was a marked increase over the year before. Some people came a long distance to attend; and so, ample proof was afforded of the opportunity and service of Farmers' Week as one of the features of extension instruction at the State College of Agriculture.

Year after year since then, there has been a Farmers' Week each one larger than its predecessor both with respect to program and attendance. From

the most distant parts of the State people of modest means, as well as those with considerable, came to the College of Agriculture for instruction during this week and to mingle with each other in that democratic way which has marked this school of the people since its beginning.

We have just passed the Seventh Annual Farmers' Week which, with respect to number of features on the program, arrangement of material and people in attendance has eclipsed all previous Weeks. Many people are returning year after year and are coming to know the ways of the place much as do our students. Sometimes an entire family arranges to come for nearly the full week. In many instances, organizations such as granges and reading clubs send delegates to Farmers' Week to make report for the club or society.

While at first sight the program with over three hundred lectures and demonstrations seems a little confusing, yet on closer study it will be seen that much of it is grouped into definite divisions so that the fruit grower, the poultry man and vegetable grower may secure just the information for which he is looking.

This year a new feature was introduced which seemed to be most enjoyable. There were many dinners and social gatherings which meant much in bringing the people together in the evening after a busy day.

There are still many improvements to be made in Farmers' Week. The Faculty of the College cooperate splendidly in working out new features from time to time. Indeed some departments have taken the lead with programs, which of themselves far exceeded the entire program of Farmers' Week a few years ago.

Not alone is there this hearty cooperation on the part of the Faculty, but the farmers of the State are feeling

more free, as they come here from year to year, to make suggestions as to how all this work may be kept close to the land.

Therefore, with farmers and faculty cooperating, the New York State College of Agriculture will be able from year to year to more fully meet its mission in rendering real service, not alone to the farming of the State but also in the improvement of the farm life itself.

A REVIEW OF FARMERS' WEEK

By the Editor

THE Farmers' Week registration this year exceeds that of any previous year. The number registering was 2569. As a general rule from 60-75 per cent of the visitors register. The proportion tends to grow less each year, since people who have been here in other years do not think it necessary to register. Probably the Farmers' Week visitors numbered thirty-five hundred, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

An important part of the work of caring for the visitors was done by undergraduate committees. These included a registration committee, an information committee, a guide committee, an announcement committee whose duty it was to announce the events of each hour, a ventilation committee, a checking committee, a committee to provide rooms for visitors, a committee to count the attendance at each lecture and demonstration, an arrangements committee which had charge of decorations, badges and other details. R. C. Shoemaker, '14 was the General Chairman of Farmers' Week Committees.

Under the heading of lectures and demonstrations there were 390 events. Sixteen conventions and conferences were held. The departments of the college gave fourteen exhibitions and there were several not included in the

program. The program was planned so that not more than one lecture should be given on the same phase of agriculture, during a given hour. The rooms had to be assigned according to the probable crowd which the event would attract, the facilities for illustration and other factors. In arranging such a program the members of the Extension Department had a large and difficult problem to solve and they solved it well.

It was the first Farmers' Week for the New Auditorium. Many of the visitors and the students found it worth while just to go in and look around. It is without doubt the most attractive and largest building of its kind in Ithaca.

The greatest innovation of the 1914 Farmers' Week was the Agricultural Association Entertainment. It was given in a spirit of service in a united effort of the student organizations of the college to develop student initiative and to secure funds for promoting student activities. It is estimated that the attendance was 1800 and the net receipts from the show were \$222. The proceeds were apportioned in the following manner: Fifty per cent. divided equally between the Student Loan Fund; the Frigga Fylge Club-house Fund to erect a building which shall serve as a social

center for the women students of the College of Agriculture; and the Student Bailey Memorial Fund, to assist in promoting a higher type of agriculture through a wider circulation of Dr. Bailey's views as expressed in his latest book "York State Rural Problems." The remaining fifty per cent. was given to the Agricultural Association for the support of its activities including athletics, the musical clubs and the departmental clubs. One was immediately impressed on entering the New Auditorium by the artistically edited program which has a permanent value as a souvenir. It contains photographs of I. P. Roberts, L. H. Bailey, and W. A. Stocking, jr., a poem by L. H. Bailey and photographs of the college buildings.

The first number was by the Agricultural Glee Club. The club had received coaching by Mr. Quarles, the University Organist. Mr. Clark of the University Glee Club sang the solo parts in two of the encores. The Forestry Club gave a sketch entitled, "The Forest Assistant—A Western Drama" in which E. G. Irish, as stage manager, showed the audience how a motion picture film is made, the rest of the cast acting as the heroes and villains. Mr. Whitney sang "Off to Philadelphia" and several encores. The class of 1915 gave a sketch entitled, "His Old Sweethearts." T. B. Charles, as a bachelor on the night before his wedding, reviews his love affairs. As he recalls each sweetheart, she appears in the spot light in the person of a 1915 girl. The Girls Glee Club sang "Over The Waters Gliding" and in the encore, solo parts were taken by Miss Browning and Miss Yerke. H. H. Knight and E. A. Sperry, as amateur acrobats, showed marked ability. The famous quartet composed of Messrs. Myers, Peck, Whitney, and Hesler, sang "Santa Lucia" and encores. The

senior class presented, "Troubles In The Little Red School-house on The Hill," a burlesque on some of the faculty members as they might have been in boyhood days. The Mandolin Club played two selections. "Rice Pudding" was the last number, a playlet in two scenes given by Frigga Fylge, the girls' club. Every act in the entertainment showed a finish which can only be the result of frequent rehearsals and hard work. Every person connected with this show deserves commendation. It will go down in the history of the college as an example of student achievement.

Another innovation was the Farm Boys' Conference which was arranged by the students of the college. Lectures and demonstrations were given Friday and Saturday. On Friday afternoon the Junior Class gave a reception to the boys and about thirty boys were present.

A special effort was made this year to induce a large number of former students to return. Although the attendance at the Students' Association events was fairly good as compared with former years, this part of Farmers' Week is still undeveloped. If one realizes that the former students of the college number nearly 5,000, the percentage returning is quite small. It is difficult to see why more former students do not come back. It is the dream of the officers of the Students' Association that the morning meetings of former students will some day fill the New Auditorium and that the cafeteria will be required for the reception and luncheon for former students and faculty members in the afternoon.

Farmers' Week has become the biggest event of the year at the College of Agriculture. In the healthy growth of its old traditions and the continual development of the new, lies the promise for a still greater future.

ABSTRACTS OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

By W. D. Hill

ON TUESDAY afternoon, Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University made a short welcoming address in which he emphasized that the College of Agriculture and all its resources were at the disposal of the visiting farmers, and that the coming together of the practical farmers and the scientific men who are doing research work in agriculture would be of untold benefit to each. The College of Agriculture is the head of the agricultural system in this state and has a three fold purpose; first, to maintain a faculty to do research work; second, to offer free instruction to graduates of the high schools of this state; and third, to carry extension work, which is the quintessence of agricultural knowledge, throughout the state. Though the head of the system is well organized, President Schurman emphasized the fact that the lower nerve centers also needed to be developed, and expressed the hope that in the near future all of the 800 or more high schools in this state will have a well developed agricultural department. The agricultural educational system will not be complete till this is done. Nearly all the activities of man are now based on science and agriculture is rapidly becoming an exact science, so it is even of greater importance that now there be a man in each community who is interested in and conversant with local conditions, and who can actively cooperate with the state and federal agricultural departments. Then President Schurman introduced Jacob H. Schiff as one of our wealthiest men but one who feels that wealth is a public trust.

Mr. Schiff said he is a farmer, though a poor one, and he is very much interested in the development of agriculture and is strongly opposed to the movement of the young people to the city. If President Wilson can work out a successful system of rural

credit it will greatly overshadow his successes with the tariff and the currency problems. Agricultural credit suffers from the many failures made 20 and 40 years ago by companies that loaned money to farmers on bonded mortgages and who had nothing in common with the borrowers. A regional rural credit system must be organized similar to the regional money system just introduced and there must be mutual liability or there must be some such system as is in force in Germany. The important thing is that there must be responsibility and there must be a common interest between the lender and the borrower. The prosperity of the country rests on the prosperity of the farming people and though farming is not an easy life, it is a dignified one and the farmer is the backbone of the nation. The curse given to man when he was cast out of Paradise, "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread" has become the blessing of the world.

H. E. Cook, Director of the St. Lawrence School of Agriculture at Canton, N. Y., talked on the educational situation and problems in this state. He deplored the present state of affairs where the whole state is "pickled" with politics, and hoped that people would eliminate the personal element in deciding on the agricultural education problems and determine the policy for the best welfare of all concerned. The present situation is but ten years old and the appropriations to construct the first buildings of this college was the beginning of an epoch. Now agricultural education is very popular and the pendulum may swing too far before it attains its proper place. As long as agricultural schools are mixed with politics we are apt to have an epidemic of new schools. The present policy of the Education Department is sound but it is a problem to work out

the details. The day of the self-made man is past and men are now made in schools. As all can not go to agricultural colleges it is essential that they obtain the fundamentals of agriculture in the high school. The problem of how to make college students more practical is a difficult one and now there are too many graduates turned out who are "good fellows but do not know much about agriculture". In regard to the extension work, Dean Cook said its primary purpose was to energize the community and that we must not let this take the place of good sound education. Until recently there was not much opportunity on the farm in New York but now the farm offers an attractive field for young men. There are three parts to the agricultural work of the state; the colleges and secondary schools, the extension work, and the enforcement of the regulative laws. These units are becoming so large that they should come under one head so as to be unified. There are two ways; (1) that the Board of Regents with the addition of an agriculturally trained man like L. H. Bailey or Dean Stocking be given control, or (2) that an Agricultural Board of Regents be organized. There must be a stronger central control and better people to be controlled in both the government and in education.

Dr. W. H. Jordan of the Geneva Experiment Station spoke on "up-to-date" questions. He confined himself mostly to the relation of the farmer to the high cost of living. In the agitation to provide a system of agricultural credit by which the farmer could borrow money on easy terms and long time, the great danger is that the government might be too easy and free in paying out the money and thereby defeat the end desired. Increase of yields either by increasing production or by multiplying the number of farmers will not solve the problem because the farmer can be exploited by the consumer and larger yields will mean a loss to the producer. At present, increased production would be at a distinct loss to the farmer. No

remedy will be successful that does not help the farmer. The chief means of reducing the price of food is in cheaper distribution and this is not altogether a farmer's problem but must be mainly solved by the city man. The keynote is more efficient handling of what we are now producing. At present about 40% is added to the cost of food after leaving the farm. On the other hand the farmer must not neglect his opportunity to reduce the cost of production which will give him a greater marginal profit. The principal means of doing this is more efficient management. Probably the lack of intelligence, laziness, indifference, etc., are more detrimental than a small capital. There is too much machinery left out doors, too many weeds and dead limbs, inefficient buying and selling, production not standardized, etc. There must be a closer link between the farmer and the consumer and more middlemen cut out. The consumer should handle the raw products in larger quantities. Also the proper education in home economics, which teaches of the more efficient use of food, is to be an important factor in the future and this will also make better women who see something in life besides bridge whist, parties, etc. The high cost of living is essentially a question of efficiency. The future of agriculture does not depend upon more land but upon more BRAINS, and more efficient physical work. We are then dealing with the very foundation of national efficiency and national strength.

Edward Van Alstyne, Director of Farmers' Institutes, talked on "Rural Citizenship." He took as the basis of his talk the motto that has been adopted by the Institute workers, "The art of agriculture will never rise higher than the man who tills the land." Rural citizenship means the upbuilding of men so they may really live and not merely exist. Farm work is a very dignified calling and the life of the city as well as the country depends on the citizenship of the country because the city draws its blood from the virile

blood of the country. Cities tend to decay and the citizenship to wither except for the infusion of new blood from the country. Every year there are over twenty thousand young men go to New York City and as many more to other cities in the state. The building of a strong rural citizenship is also especially essential now because there are so many of the lower class of immigrants coming to our country. Something more than education is necessary to develop a strong citizenship and that is a civic conscience. The abandoned farm is not a sign of decay but a distinct indication of advance. When land becomes so poor that it can not profitably be farmed at the prevailing market prices it should be abandoned and when the prices warrant the cost of making this land produce it will again be farmed. Life is not merely to eke out a living as would be afforded by that land and it is the progressive boys that realize this and go away to better and larger opportunities. It were much better that this land be allowed to grow grass or timber. Do not let sentiment run away with us, but live so as to meet the present day conditions. "Isolation means decay" and farming the farms that are now abandoned, at present means the greatest kind of isolation. Rural citizenship must develop from the progressive farms and the generation that will make or mar the future is the generation on the progressive farms. Many city people are victimized by promoters that harp on the popular saying "back to the land." Few city people are qualified to farm successfully without experience. Now men must realize that the land does not belong to them in the same sense that they own cattle but that they hold the land in trust and therefore they have no moral right to skim land of its fertility. The real value of land is its earning power and it is better to buy good land than to try to build up run down or poor farms. Also the rural church and the rural school and the farm home must be developed. These are prime requisites of a good

rural citizenship. The home and school are the places where an appreciation of Almighty God must be taught and when the idea that the best thing in life is service there will be a strong, virile rural citizenship.

W. H. Vary, Master of the State Grange, answered the unasked question, "Is It Worth While?" He recounted a few of the things that the Grange has accomplished for the farmers of this country in the way of caring for their interests before the law-making bodies. Wasn't the fight for the appropriations for the Agricultural College worth while? This College is of benefit to all the people throughout the state in cities as well as country. Some of the more important things that the Grange has been instrumental or has helped in securing are: the U. S. Department of Agriculture with a representative in the President's Cabinet, Interstate Commerce Committee and the regulating laws for the railroad, the oleomargarine laws, establishment of the experiment stations in many states, Sherman anti-trust law, good roads legislation and special relation to the making of market roads, parcel post, election of senators by popular vote. Some of the more important things in this state are: New York State College of Agriculture and secondary schools which are teaching that the farm is to support the farmer and not the farmer to support the farm, and cooperative fire insurance laws. The Grange is bending every effort to help the farmers work out some marketing schemes that will reduce the enormous cost of delivering the products to the consumer. This problem is so large that it can be solved only by all the farmers working together. The Grange wants the farm to give a fair return to the farmer for the capital invested and the labor and there is no use in raising large crops for the benefit of the city people unless the crops pay. The Grange is directed by men who are very much interested in the welfare of the farmers and it is for the benefit of the farmer. It has largely removed the isolation of country life and has raised

the standard of intelligence and developed education.

Honorable Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said that the Farmers' Week Program indicated very well how many different phases there are to agriculture and that it is the big business of the State and the nation. In New York alone there are over a million and a half people living on over 215,000 farms, and that the increase of the money invested in farms in this state in the last ten years was over \$450,000,000. Still there is only an indebtedness of 7% of the capital invested, which makes farming the least in debt of the big businesses. Now the farmers are not asking for any special privilege but want a square deal. The State is at present carrying out a splendid program of agricultural education and the Department of Agriculture is trying to safeguard the farmer's interest by enforcing laws to protect his products but not to restrict or hamper production. The regulation of milk and such products is strictly an agricultural problem and the delivery is a city problem. It is not the city's place to inspect milk. In past almost exclusive attention has been given to increasing production but now it is becoming more and more necessary to increase the efficiency of marketing. For this, some sort of coöperation is necessary though this need not require farmers to sell in common or to have common ownership. Community interest is the present tendency and as all large affairs, farming must follow business principles.

M. C. Burritt, Professor of Rural Development, told how the farm bureaus were organized and the work that they were doing in this state. Extension work in agriculture is carried on by three means; the lectures and demonstrations by professors of this college and others qualified, extension schools which are held for a week or two in the farming community, and the farm bureaus. This last agency is perhaps the most important because it takes all the time of a man for the year around in one community

and this man is backed by the farmers of that place in helping to work out all local problems. Farm bureaus are local and are organized by the farmers themselves, and though they receive aid from the state and the federal department, they are never worked up by anyone but the farmers in that community and they must back it with money. Self-help is the only real help. The U. S. Department of Agriculture helped to start this movement and gives the franking privilege to agents, besides a small amount of money. New York appropriated \$25,000 which is divided into \$600 for a county provided the county raises an equal sum. Also the College of Agriculture is interested and the head of the bureau work in the state is a professor with offices at the college. All affairs of the individual bureaus are local and the director merely is the administrative agent and passes along information that may prove of value. So far there has been expended over \$55,000 obtained from various agencies including the railroads, chambers of commerce, boards of supervisors, etc. Farm bureau associations are formed with a membership fee of \$1.00 and from all these sources there is usually about \$2500 available before the work is begun in any county. In this state there are twenty-two county agents that have been working for from a few months to three years. The functions of the agents are; giving advice (which is the least important because the average farmer knows his business pretty well. However, the agent can pass on what he observes at one farm to another); the most important is that he is the means for the organizing of the forces of that county so they will work together for the common end, such as coöperative societies, buying and selling societies, boys' and girls' clubs, cow-testing associations, etc.; and the study of the local economic conditions by making surveys. Mr. Burritt gave a long list of the actual work accomplished by those bureaus that have been in operation for a year or more.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

THE NEW YORK STATE BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Bee Keepers' Association, Mr. Irving Kinyon arranged an interesting series of talks on the different phases of the honey industry, for the first four days of Farmers' Week. The conference was purely educational, considering in the lectures the habits, care and management of the honey bee, especially in its relation to farmer and orchardist.

FIFTH ANNUAL COUNTRY CHURCH CONFERENCE

On Tuesday was held the Fifth Annual Country Church Conference. This phase of rural life was considered from two standpoints, that of the country pastor and that of the layman. Both morning and afternoon sessions were given up to discussions by prominent men in both these groups. The seeming decline of the rural church resulted from the economic readjustment of our social life following the Civil War, influenced by the advent of inventions, new lands and easy transportation. To meet these conditions the church must broaden and recognize the tenant farmer as an important element. The minister should be a pastor as well as a preacher and the expense of such a man will come to be the great missionary problem of the city churches. For success there should be helpfulness and community interest, fewer churches and less sectarian feeling, a new standard of ethical teaching plus the theology and above all a spirit of brotherhood. The conference was in charge of the College, Rev. S. E. Persons, Cazenovia presiding, and it was said to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held.

MEETING OF THE CORNELL DAIRY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Cornell Dairy Students' Association was held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., Wednesday, February 11th, 1914. The meeting was one of the

most successful ever held in the history of the Association, and a larger number of the former students were present than ever before. Over 50 new names were added to the membership of the Association. An interesting program was given and all of the talks were followed by discussions which made the meeting particularly instructive.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Loran Isbell, Oswego, N. Y.; secretary, Roy C. Clark, Norwood, N. Y.; treasurer, C. R. Owens, Freedom, N. Y.; college secretary, H. L. Ayers, New York.

The next annual meeting will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., as a part of the Farmer's Week program next year.

NEW YORK STATE DRAINAGE ASSOCIATION

The New York State Drainage Association held their fifth annual convention Monday and Tuesday of Farmers' Week. President James Findley opened the convention with a short discussion on the importance of drainage in the state. Among the topics discussed were drainage problems of New York State, soil improvement by means of drainage, legal aspects, the proposed act for reclamation of land by drainage, drainage tile, traction ditching machines, drainage in relation to highways. The outside speakers were Arthur E. Bell, L. S. Phelps, W. L. Bonney, Hon. R. W. Sherman, Sanford T. Church and H. E. Cox.

The prize winners in the drainage competition were Mr. J. F. Van Schoonhoven, first; H. E. Cox, second; and H. B. Kean, third. The officers for 1914 were elected as follows: President, J. F. Van Schoonhoven; secretary, E. O. Fippin; treasurer, J. F. Barker.

FARM BOYS' CONFERENCE

Special lectures were scheduled, Friday and Saturday, by many departments in the College as a part of the

Farm Boys' Conference. This conference is a new thing in Farmers' Week. The initiative was taken by the students of the college and a committee was put in charge with Mr. J. R. Teall, 1914, as chairman. Notices were sent to the granges of the counties near Tompkins County and the attendance was largely made up of delegations of farm boys from these counties. The aim of the work was to interest the boys in higher agricultural education, right methods of farming, and to give some practical suggestions which could be taken back to the farm. It is intended to make the conference a permanent feature of Farmers' Week.

THE NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF FLORAL CLUBS

The New York State Federation of Floral Clubs held their third annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday of Farmers' Week. The sudden cold wave made it impossible for the commercial florists to attend in great numbers, but there were good delegations from Buffalo and Rochester.

The visiting florists had a very enjoyable time at the luncheon at Alberger's on Wednesday. Among the speakers at the luncheon were President W. F. Kasting of Buffalo; Professor M. A. Blake, New Brunswick, N. J.; and Mr. Irwin Bertermann, Indianapolis, Ind. The program was carried out as published, and all of the subjects received favorable attention from the visitors. Those in attendance expressed themselves as pleased with the work of the Department and were enthusiastic in their support of the movement for increased appropriations. In the greenhouses there was an excellent trade exhibition of carnations, roses, flowering plants and florists' supplies. Some class work in floral design and table decoration were on exhibition also.

HOME GARDEN DAY

On Friday special discussions were held in the Home Garden Day conferences. The number of gardens in

the state outside of the farms is estimated at two million, so that with 200,000 more farm gardens the problem of instruction is a big one. The idea of a garden day was started last year by the Department of Horticulture, which then included vegetables and floriculture. This year fruits and landscape art were added. Mr. A. E. Wilkinson of the Vegetable Department was in charge of the work which consisted in short lectures on the general subjects of the garden followed by discussions on anything the audience wished to consider. An attempt was made to bring out the exact points the people wanted to know.

HOMEMAKERS' CONFERENCE

The meetings of the Homemakers' Conference were held throughout the week. Fifty lectures were given on such various subjects as the principles of cookery and dietetics, home nursing, sewing, art as applied to home life, sanitation, the home flower garden, the keeping of household accounts, and the study of house keeping from the historical side. The Home Economics Department was supplemented by lecturers from the College of Agriculture, Professor Moler of the Physics Department and Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, Official Adviser of the Women of the University. Other speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and Mrs. Rose LeV. Morgan, lecturer and musician.

POTATO DAY

For the past two years the potato show has taken the place of the corn exhibit on the Farmers' Week program. This year, as in the past, exhibits of potatoes were sent in by growers and seedsmen from all parts of the state. The exhibit was so arranged that competition was open to all farmers and seedmen to exhibit. This afforded opportunity for visitors to see the types and varieties at present being grown in the state.

There were numerous charts giving potato statistics and an exhibit of potato carriers. This year there was an exhibit by the National Potato Association of America of 200 standard and seedling varieties, which was in charge of Professor William Stuart of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Potato Day occurred on Tuesday, February 10. Among the principal speakers were Prof. Serrine, of Riverhead, Long Island; H. R. Talmage, president of the Long Island Potato Exchange, who enlightened growers on the need for better seed; Professor L. C. Corbett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who gave interesting data on the potato industry at the present time, and Professor Orton, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who gave an interesting discussion of the serious potato diseases.

The potato growers of the state were organized at this conference into the New York State Potato Association. The officers elected were Daniel Dean, Nichols, president; T. A. Martin, Syracuse, vice-president; W. M. Peacock, Ithaca, secretary; Gilbert A. Prole, Batavia, treasurer. The object of the association is to promote the potato industry through the state. The main work outlined by the executive committee is to establish a better seed supply, to institute a system of inspection for market potatoes, to inaugurate seed potato associations and to standardize varieties. It is urged that potato growers in the state enroll as members. The membership fee is one dollar.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

At the conference of members of poultry associations and clubs of New York State, Mr. D. Lincoln Orr of Orr's Mills, N. Y., presided in the absence of Mr. R. H. Essex, president of the American Poultry Association. The program consisted of an address by Mr. D. Lincoln Orr on "The Local Poultry Association as a Factor in the Community."

Prof. J. C. Graham, head of the Poultry Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Am-

herst, Mass., pointed out the types of extension activities of the Poultry Department of the College and the ways in which the poultry associations were cooperating in the work of Mr. Henry Trafford, a well known poultry editor and judge, discussed the "Methods of Cooperation with the Department of Poultry Husbandry."

Prof. James E. Rice discussed each of the extension activities of the Departments of Poultry Husbandry as follows:

1. By conducting experiments with poultry.
2. By correspondence.
3. By special instruction in regular and winter courses.
4. By showing visitors the Poultry Department.
5. By personal assistance in selecting breeding pens.
6. By poultry reading course lessons.
7. By educational exhibits at the fairs and poultry shows.
8. By lectures and demonstrations at poultry association meetings and poultry shows.
9. By lessons in poultry husbandry for rural schools.
10. By cooperative experiments with poultry.
11. By testing your fowls for vigor and egg production at the Cornell Breed Testing Station.

POULTRY PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

The Poultry Department program for Thursday of Farmers' Week was made up of talks on the better preparation and marketing of poultry products. The question of cooperative marketing was discussed. The results of the local poultry survey were presented by O. B. Kent, who showed the possibilities accruing from better care of birds kept within the city limits. Valuable talks were given by Walter S. Tuttle, a Buffalo wholesale distributor of poultry products; Mrs. A. W. Smith, president of the Housewives' League of Ithaca; and Mr. Julius M. Clapp of the Ithaca Business Men's Association.

(Continued on adv. page 24)

FARMERS' WEEK EXHIBITIONS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Last year the students of the Round-Up Club carried on a very successful live stock show and horse parade. So much interest was shown in these events, both by the students who took part and by the spectators, that it was thought well to repeat the exhibition this year on a larger scale and with various improvements.

All the events this year took place on Thursday, February 12th, the parade being at 11 A. M., and the competitive show at 2 P. M. It was planned to have all the horses and cattle from the

Last fall eighteen grade colts were purchased about the vicinity of Ithaca and each colt was assigned to a student to train. The result of this training was exhibited during Farmers' Week in a competition in which Mr. M. S. Morton won the first prize of a medal for the best trained colt. All of the colts had been trained to ride, and drive both single and double and had been matched up as nearly as possible into nine teams. On Friday of the week there was an auction of the surplus animals, the proceeds of which reached above \$5,000.



A PORTION
OF THE
DAIRY EXHIBIT.

main barns in the parade, but due to the severity of the weather only the horses were entered. The animals in the competition were assigned to the students by lot and were trained and fitted by them. The judging of the animals was entirely with regard to condition of groom and attitude in the ring. The first prize in each class was a gold medal and the winners of second and third places were awarded ribbons. Three grand championship classes were formed of the winning animals in the horse, cattle and sheep classes. The prizes were rosettes of purple ribbon with suitable inscription.

The popularity which the show has attained should make it an established college activity.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

The general exhibit of the Department of Dairy Industry was held in the Bacteriology Laboratory. On the first table was the bacteriology exhibit. This consisted of various kinds of culture media and materials for studying micro-organisms as well as pure cultures of several species. Several plates illustrating the various methods by which milk may be contaminated, were both interesting and instructive.

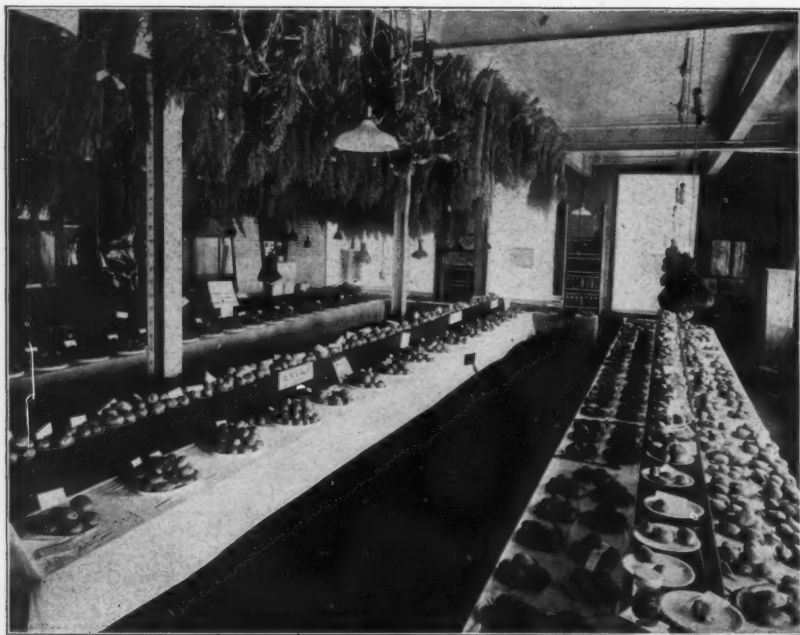
The most interesting part of the market milk exhibit was the graphic representation of the composition of a quart of milk. Sanitary milking stools small top pails and different kinds of bottle caps were also shown.

The most attractive table was the cheese and butter exhibit. The different kinds of cheeses were tastefully arranged and the different methods of packing and wrapping butter were shown. Around the walls were various charts pointing out data and interesting facts concerning the production of clean milk and the rank of various states in dairy products. The entire exhibit was tastefully arranged and attracted a large number of the Farmers' Week guests.

The U. S. Bureaus of Public Health and Marine Service had a number of charts about the hookworm. Under microscopes were arranged mites which are parasitic on man and domestic animals.

THE EVERGREEN EXHIBITION

The Landscape Art Department staged an exhibit of evergreen shrubs in the headhouse of the Floriculture Greenhouses. Professor Curtis was in



POTATO SHOW.

ENTOMOLOGY

The exhibit of the Department of Entomology proved very interesting and instructive. Karl Ihg, curator of the Entomological Museum, loaned a large and beautiful exhibit of butterflies and moths for the exhibit. In this collection he had specimens from all parts of the world.

Mounted "Life Histories of Insects" from larva to butterfly were arranged under glass.

charge to explain to the visitors the decorative features and hardiness of the different specimens. The material for the exhibit was contributed by the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, Henry Hicks, '92, of Westbury, Long Island, The New York Botanical Gardens, and The Rochester Parks. Local material also figured largely. The broad-leaved evergreens formed the largest part of the exhibit. There were over two hundred specimens in all.

FARM CROPS

The Department of Farm Crops also displayed some interesting mounts relative to the value of commercial fertilizer used as top-dressing on timothy meadow, the effect of different rates of nurse crop seeding on alfalfa and the distribution of root systems of combination grass and clover seeding. Demonstrations were conducted to show: the effects of different strengths of formalin on germination in the treatment of cereals

as size, diversity and production on the labor income. Members of the department were on hand at all times to give help. A visit to the exhibition was a paying proposition.

FLORICULTURE

The flower show at Cornell University which was held in connection with Farmers' Week was one of the most successful ever held. The hall was attractively decorated with southern smilax and artificial pink roses by one



THE FLOWER SHOW.

for smuts, the detection of sulphur bleached oats and simple methods of testing seed corn and various forage crop seeds.

FARM MANAGEMENT

The farm management exhibit consisted of charts. These included summaries of successful farm accounts, inventories, cost of labor, machinery, cost of keeping a horse for one year, etc. Also the effect of different factors, such

of the short course classes. A large number of varieties of potted plants and cut flowers were contributed by various commercial growers and this made a very valuable feature of the week. The hearty coöperation of the commercial people is very gratifying to the department of floriculture, for Ithaca is considerably outside the area of flower production in the state and it is difficult to acquaint the students with the newer varieties of cut flowers

and with the materials used by retailers. The exhibit made by the Pen-nock-Meehan Co., of Philadelphia, was of special educational value.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBIT

The Forestry exhibit emphasized the practical phases of forestry as applicable to the farm woodlot in New York State. In the center of the room was a study of forest management illustrated by miniature forests. The study had especial reference to wind seeding, strip and group cutting, forest planting, care of the woodlot and county, town and village forests. A display of young trees of different ages suitable for forest planting proved a great attraction. The seeds of trees commonly planted in the United States were shown. Other features were charts and photographs illustrating different phases of forest management, wood specimens and foresters' tools. Demonstrations of the open tank method of treating fence posts were given. The Farmers' Week visitors made several trips to forest nurseries and plantations under the supervision of the faculty members.

HOME ECONOMICS

The exhibits in the laboratories attracted much attention. One of them showed the relative proportions of mineral matter, phosphorus, iron, and lime in some common foods, also the relative proportion of protein. In the sewing room was an exhibition of garments made by the short course students and in an adjoining room the complete outfit for a whole year of the clothing needed for a family of five where the entire income is \$1,000.00. In the draughting room on the fourth floor were shown house plans and studies of interior decoration. In addition there were daily exhibits showing the approved methods of child feeding, different methods of cooking and serving meats, fancy breads and food cooked in a fireless cooker. In the recreation room was a collection of implements used in the days of our grandmothers for the preparation, spin-

ning, and weaving of flax and wool. This is to become a part of a permanent historical collection which will be supplemented as opportunity offers by other articles of like nature, which show the development of the industries as related to woman's life and work in the past.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

The Farmers' Week exhibition of the Plant Physiology Department was both interesting and instructive. In addition to experiments illustrating such biological processes as transpiration and photosynthesis, considerable space was given to demonstrating the efficiency of legume inoculation. Cultures of bacilli, commercial preparations and literature dealing with the method of treatment were placed on the tables. One afternoon was set aside for explaining to visitors the meaning of the charts, diagrams and cultures illustrating this phase of agriculture which has of late received so much attention. One table was devoted to mushroom growing, which seemed to attract as much interest and as many queries from the farmers as any other part of the exhibition. The exhibition supplemented several lectures on the same subjects.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Exhibitions and displays given by the Department of Poultry Husbandry during Farmers' Week consisted of the following: an educational display of charts, diagrams, some models of ideal poultry farms, a display of lantern slides well shown in a transparency case, a display of poultry appliances such as feed hoppers, trap nests, gasoline heaters for colony houses, etc., an exhibition in the library of poultry books and magazines, an egg and dressed poultry exhibit, and a poultry show, accompanying which was a display of birds to illustrate selection for constitutional vigor and a choice pen for utility.

Aside from these exhibitions, displays, and demonstrations, there was offered during the week laboratory in-

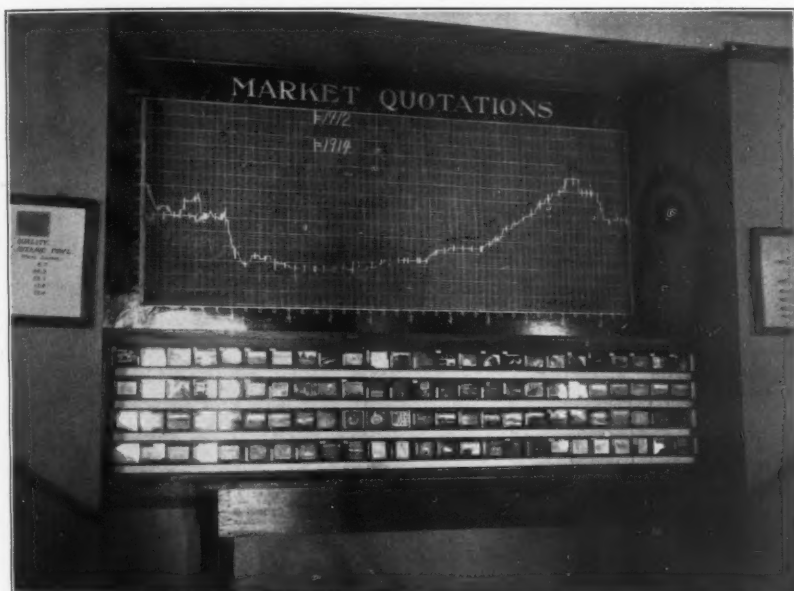
struction in the following lines: killing, dry and scald picking of poultry, candling, grading and packing eggs, anatomy of the fowl and a study of the egg, and the selection and mating of breeding stock. There were given during the week thirty lectures, sixteen laboratories, four demonstrations, and three contests. In addition there were held three round-table discussions, one

attendance of 5,452 people which was distributed as follows:

Lectures	4078
Poultry Show	708
Demonstrations	425
Laboratories	226
Contests	15

VEGETABLE GARDENING

One of the most interesting and in-



A PART OF THE POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Above: Curves showing the variations in the New York City market quotations of eggs for 1912 and 1914.

Below: A Transparency case with display of lantern slides illustrating various phases of the poultry industry.

afternoon was given to a meeting of poultry associations and clubs of New York State, and another afternoon to a business meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association of Ithaca. There was also held on Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock the annual reception and banquet of Poultry Students.

An information and registration bureau was maintained in the building and attendance was taken at all the lectures and laboratories. There were registered during the week a total

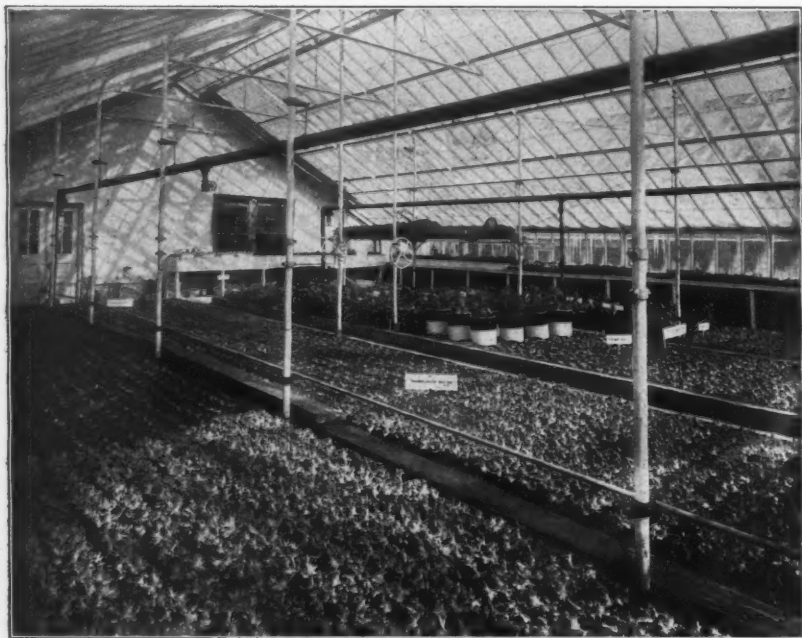
structive exhibits for Farmers' Week was that of the Vegetable Gardening Department. The work of the Winter Course Students was exhibited and showed what healthy and stocky plants can be grown in mid-winter, when given the proper conditions of soil, moisture, and temperature. There were exhibits of four different methods of soil sterilization to destroy pests and to make plant food more available; a large exhibit of different packages used for harvesting and marketing

vegetables, including the home hampers; and a model hotbed and cold-frame to demonstrate the way plants are grown and hardened in early spring before setting out in the open. A model Skinner irrigation outfit was on exhibition, showing how plants can be grown to perfection during such droughts as we experienced last summer. An experiment which is being conducted by the department illustrating the effect of bottom heat on the growth of lettuce aroused considerable interest. Different methods of fumigation for insect pests in the greenhouse were shown and explained. The entire exhibit was very educational to all of the many visitors who saw it, and

brought out the most progressive and up-to-date methods of growing, harvesting and marketing vegetables at the present time.

THE WEED EXHIBITION

An exhibit of all the common weeds of the farm was given in the Agronomy Building. It was in charge of the Botanical Department, and some one was always in attendance to explain the occurrence of the plants and to urge the farmers to submit specimens for identification and investigation. A demonstration of the methods employed in the mounting of microscopic specimens formed a part of the exhibition.



THE VEGETABLE GARDENING EXHIBIT.

THE FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE FRUIT JUDGING CONTEST

Dudley Alleman '14

IN THE latter part of November the American Pomological Association held its thirty-third session in Washington, D. C. One of the most important parts of the meeting was a contest in the judging of apples by teams of three men each, representing eight universities from different parts of the country.

The team from Missouri State University was awarded the team honors, winning a handsome silver cup. The composite score of the victors was .9245, but even with this high standing they barely nosed out our Cornell team which was composed of H. C. Knandel, '14, V. B. Perry, Sp., and Dudley Alleman, '14, and which made a score of .9203. A silver medal, known as the Wilder Medal, the award for second place, is now in the possession of the Pomology Department.

It is interesting to note that the Iowa University team, which occupied third place, had a score of .8748, or nearly five per cent less than Cornell. The other teams followed in this order: Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Apples for the contest were collected from different parts of the country and consisted of seventeen of the best known commercial varieties.

Although it did not win first team honors, New York has much to be proud of in this contest; the West Virginia team, which finished fifth was coached by two Cornell men; Professor Beach formerly of the Geneva Station directed the Iowa team, and the highest individual score together with the President's Purse was awarded to Dudley Alleman, Cornell, '14.

The following abstract from a letter received by a member of the team indicates the sentiment of the society toward the contest and the contestants.

"Permit me personally to thank you, and through you, your coach and

teammates, for the cordial good-will and support that was rendered the movement for a system of uniform national score cards; and, incidentally a keener appreciation of our pomological interests, with its attendant stimulus to collegiate training in this subject.

The event has been one, the vast influence of which, you and I cannot hope to fully realize at this time; nor, can the older members of the society hope to see the full fruitage of the efforts expended in this first contest. Quite enough is it, however, for us to witness the flood of good promises for future effort, while most of all we value the fact that this society has become directly interested in and associated with the work of a host of bright young men who are to be the large factors in the nation's pomology of the future."

Sincerely yours,

E. R. LAKE.

Sec. of American Pomological Ass'n.

The determination of the standing of the contestants was made on a basis of a third for the correct identification of the varieties, a third for the correct placing of the plates of the different varieties, and a third for the scoring of the individual specimens, with the jury score as the basic standard.

The jury consisted of Professor C. P. Close of Maryland, Professor W. T. Macoun of Ontario, Canada, and Professor L. R. Taft of Michigan.

All the teams were warm in their appreciation of the efforts on the part of the association and the jury to make the contest a success, and a success it certainly was from every view-point.

The standing of the Cornell team is due to the splendid and vigorous coaching of Assistant Professor Halsey B. Knapp, and whatever success was attained in the contest is the result of his work before the contest and the

Continued on adv. page 21

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EASTMAN STAGE

By H. M. Stanley, '15

THE Fifth Annual Eastman Stage in Public Speaking was held in the New Auditorium of the Agricultural College on Friday evening, February 13, 1914. The Auditorium made an excellent place for this event since every one of the Farmers' Week guests, faculty and students present was assured of a place from which he could hear and see the speakers.

so impressed by the result that he then and there decided to establish this prize. Consequently an annual prize of \$100 has been offered by him for public speaking on country life subjects. The speech of an agricultural student usually comes out of his own heart and from his own thinking, often while at the plow. The great orators are few, but it is possible for any young



EASTMAN STAGE.

T. B. Charles
R. F. Steve

E. G. Perl
J. J. Swift (Second)

B. W. Shaper (Winner)
D. S. Hatch

Dr. Andrew D. White was the presiding officer of the affair and it was really a great pleasure to the many who know him to see Dr. White on the stage of the Auditorium in the construction of which he has been so closely interested.

A program was offered besides the six speeches of the evening. After the singing of the Alma Mater by the Glee Club, Dr. White made a brief explanation and remarks concerning the Eastman Stage for Public Speaking.

"Mr. Eastman was present at the first competition, the prize for which was raised by a subscription. He was

man who will, to become an effective and influential public speaker in his neighborhood and perhaps in the state at large."

The first speaker of the evening was R. F. Steve, Special, who had for his topic, "The Function of the Agricultural College." He showed that it was the object of the college to develop the conditions in the rural districts directly through extension work and indirectly by training the student in a newer and better agriculture.

D. S. Hatch, 1915, spoke of "The Mission Call of the Open Country," in which he explained the need of

young men and young women accepting the call of the open country and the necessity of their aid toward the betterment of the conditions there, in the schools, in politics and in the homes.

B. W. Shaper, 1914, the third speaker, had for his topic "The Country Church." His speech is printed below.

The next speech, "A Sense of Civic Duty," was given by E. G. Perl, 1914. Some very plain facts were brought out by Mr. Perl, by which he showed the present lack of interest in our civic duties. He said that the only time the abandoned farm was justifiable was on election day, when every individual should be stirred to his own civic duty in order to make our conditions what they should be.

J. J. Swift, 1914, spoke next on the subject, "More College Farmers." Mr. Swift enumerated some of the important rural problems of the day and showed how it is the lack of indi-

vidualism to-day that is causing many of the rural problems. These problems should be solved by turning more college farmers into the rural communities so that their influence may be felt.

The last speaker T. B. Charles, 1915, in speaking on "The Parents' Responsibility" brought out the fact that the rural school is one of the most fundamental of the present day rural problems.

Several selections were given by the Agricultural Glee and Mandolin Clubs and by the "Agricultural Faculty Male Quartet" each of which was encored several times. After a brief intermission, Mr. W. H. Vary, who with Professor J. A. Winans and Mr. J. Van Wagenen acted as judges, announced that B. W. Shaper and J. J. Swift had won the first and second prizes. The decision was very difficult to make because of the high quality of all the speeches.

THE RURAL CHURCH

B. W. Shaper, '14

First Prize Eastman Speech

THE picture of the life of a rural community might be painted in many different colors. It might portray conditions of prosperity, good crop productions, it might indicate the advancement in modern times, due to the introduction of better systems of culture and management. We might see well kept orchards along both sides of the highway, trees in good condition, but few scraggly or dead limbs, fences in good repair, and we might note the results of generally well directed efforts. This picture might, on the other hand, show a less fortunate district. We might see farm buildings in a condition of decay, the scattering of implements and the general appearance might not indicate great painstaking or prosperity, the roads, leading to and from this district might be in a run down condition, perhaps hopelessly so. But

whatever picture you may make of the life of a rural community, you must always have for the background, for the ground-color, an institution that is entirely bound up in the existence and happiness of the people, the institution that stands for Him, Our Maker, who gave us the opportunity to enjoy these earthly things; this institution is the Country Church.

The rural church went along with the earliest settlers, the pioneers. It came with the first people to settle our great country, it stayed with them, grew with them, and helped them. As our land was developed, and as civilization pushed northward, southward, and westward, the increasing calls for church workers and leaders were answered by many noble men who came and laid down their lives in order to carry out God's work in this new country.

The foundation of the rural Church was built upon solid ground. The hearts of the people were with it, they worked for it, stood back of it, believed in it. The quality of the characters of those men, whose struggles and trials marked the early history of our nation, was such that it insured the life and advancement of the church, which seemed to play such an important part in their lives.

What have we now? Have we lived up to the inheritance which we have received, generation after generation, from our forefathers? Does the country church mean to us today what it meant to those staunch and noble hearts, whose very blood and lives built and established it for us? How often do we find the same time-worn church building, with its single room, still in use! In many places, there seems to be no demand for a new and larger meeting-place, if we happen in at a Sunday morning service, we are impressed by the fact that the congregation is even growing smaller. There are many country churches which no longer hold regular weekly meetings; services are held monthly. Some churches have even fewer meetings, and we find many churches whose doors are not even swung on their hinges from one Christmas to another.

A great number of our country churches have had the same experience as the Presbyterian Church at Clare, St. Lawrence County. They were built by the early settlers and prospered, but many of the families who were interested in the churches at that time, have moved away and the churches have fallen into disuse. It is said that the church at Clare has outlived its usefulness, and since it is only a bill of expense, the church property is to be sold and the funds are to be diverted to other fields.

In some communities the struggle seems to be more fruitful, services are held, the church is a live issue but do you think that it is all that it should be? In only too many cases we have a lack of community interest, congregations are too small, the church is not supported, and because of this seeming

condition of decay, newcomers into the region get a wrong impression, and, as a result, probably stay away.

If the population is somewhat centered, and there seem to be resources available, what do we generally do? We have three or four churches, these generally in bitter warfare, where only one, or possibly two, could be well supported by the community.

The whole situation is a complex and delicate one. Perhaps, as a nation, we are not ready for the complete solution. Many districts, however, have made great progress in coping with this rural church problem. To illustrate best what I think is the means of filling the breach, let me mention the life of a man, who, after graduating from Strassburg as a Lutheran minister, began his great life of service in the Vosges Hills of France, nine years before our revolutionary war. This man, John Frederick Oberlin, lived such a fruitful and beautiful life that his influence was felt, not only throughout those hills on the border line, but over the whole continent. One of the largest colleges of our own middle west proudly bears Oberlin's name—it is dedicated to his ideal of service, yet this man spent his whole life in those far-off hills of France. Before he died, at the age of eighty-six, he had seen this segregated mountain district, Ban-de-la-Roche, a region with no developed roads to open up traffic, no schools, nor churches, and the lowest type of civilization, rise, slowly to be sure, but steadily, and through his efforts as minister and teacher, assume the shape of a highly developed farming district. Through Oberlin's efforts, this little hamlet built up moral and intellectual standards so sound and strong that it stands today as a most prosperous and flourishing country community.

In bringing the members of his flock together, did this man teach sect or creed? Did he ask if a man be Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, or what not? Did Oberlin waste his precious time in the teachings of the theories of different beliefs. *No!* He taught to all, the same, that for which all in

their own beliefs stood and worked—the love and the teachings and the service of our Master. The love of God was the inspiration of Oberlin's life, and this was the central thought in his preaching.

In this illustration is intimated the explanation of why our country churches are weak. We lay too much emphasis on petty questions of sect and differences in beliefs, and we overlook the fact that the great truths, underlying our different beliefs, are identical. Oberlin's congregation was made up of men and women of different creeds, who saw the necessity of coöperation in their efforts to make their church a success. They realized that their small numbers and resources would not permit of each sect having its own church.

Inasmuch as it is vital to the life of our country church, would it not be better for us all, where possible, to coöperate in some way, bring the different denominations of our community together so that their united efforts could go toward the better support of a preacher and a successful church? This is already being done in some districts. In Proctor, Vermont, a Union Church has been conducted since 1890, the Protestant sects of the township have united upon a common platform of belief and these union services have been very successful. In Castleton, Vermont, there is a Federated Church in which the different sects retain their denominational identity, but unite for services and worship. The DuPage Church, six miles from Naperville, Illinois, is a fine example of a country church where the united efforts of the whole community have made it a success.

The Du Page Church has become the social center of the whole countryside. It has risen in ten years from a sadly neglected church which actually had to go into debt a decade ago to pay the last minister's salary. No one had united with the church for five years. Finally the people came to realize that their indifferent attitude meant failure to their church. They called a minister and they determined

to coöperate with him in an effort to build up their church. If you were to visit this congregation today, you would be impressed by the results which they have accomplished. The membership of the church has been increased from 80 to 163 and the Sunday school numbers over 300. Through social gatherings, the church had brought the country people together and a new community spirit and harmony have sprung up. The main reasons why there has not been a tendency of late for these farmers to sell or rent and move to town are the orderly, peace loving and enterprising community which surrounds the church and the lot of clean, sturdy and capable young people that are growing up in the church.

Let us remember that our rural church is vital to the standards and well-being of our country community. At present, except in a few instances, our rural church is in direct need of help; it is in a state of decay. Further, we, as citizens of our community, are called upon to assume the responsibility of continuing the life of our country church. We can not depend upon any outside influence. We, who live in the community, must decide whether our rural church is going to live; the church, which meant so much to those who have gone before; the church, which they have entrusted to our keeping.

Are we ready to do our part; can we overlook a few petty differences of belief, and still not weaken our faith as Christians? Will we remember that our united efforts mean success to our rural church, and that by helping in this movement of reconstruction, we are doing our best to serve our Master?

Let us resolve to be faithful, stand by and do our duty. Let us not wait to be called upon, but let us take an active part in making our community ready to solve this rural church problem. Let us put ourselves to the task of providing the foundation that is to be relaid, the structure upon which we can erect that church, that will call all people together to worship, and seek communion with Our Father.

FLORIDA NEEDS COLLEGE GRADUATES

By P. H. Rolfs

Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

OFTEN in talking to friends in the North I find they speak of Florida much as one would speak of a city or small county. It is likewise evident from a large number of the letters we receive that few people realize how large Florida really is. To go from Pensacola, the westernmost city to Key West, the southernmost city in the State, one has to traverse nine hundred miles of railroad. It is also a surprise to people to find that we have between 1000 and 1200 miles of seacoast, giving us a huge stretch of country adjacent to salt water.

Another fact that seems to be overlooked is that Florida has a very substantial agriculture. During the year 1913, for instance, the corn crop of Florida was second only to the citrus crop, and yet I dare say that not one person out of a thousand north of the Ohio River could answer definitely whether corn was ever grown as a real farm crop in Florida. The fact that Florida is noted for producing citrus fruits and tropical fruits accounts for this.

Much trucking is done at a time of the year when the weather is too cold in more northern States to permit this, and consequently a great deal of publicity results from these winter truck crops being shipped north from Florida. These winter crops bring a large amount of money to the State annually, affording employment to a large number of laborers, and very frequently taxing the carrying power of the railroads to the limit.

Citrus growing is however, the one industry that has been carried to the furthest degree of perfection in the State. To a large extent it has been reduced to a rule-of-thumb method so that all one has to do is to use good business judgment in making an investment. There is no more difficulty or uncertainty about making a suc-

cess of citrus growing in Florida than there is of making a success of a cotton factory, a machine shop, or an electric works. There is, of course, abundant room for good judgment and personal ingenuity.

NORTH FLORIDA THE TRANSITION REGION

The region lying between St. Augustine on the east and Pensacola on the west may be spoken of as North Florida. This is a transitional region between sub-tropical Florida and the more temperate regions to the northward. Here we find the cotton field, the corn field and general farming predominating, with a few citrus groves scattered among them in favored regions where less freezing occurs. The elevation of this region does not exceed 310 feet. There is a decided variation in the amount of cold due to unknown factors. Throughout this region large acreages of pecan orchards are planted. The Satsuma orange, the most hardy of our citrus fruits, grows here to its greatest perfection. Were there no warmer portions of Florida a much larger proportion of this area would be used for the hardier citrus fruits.

CENTRAL FLORIDA THE BEGINNING OF THE CITRUS AREAS

Beginning with the isthmus part of the State and extending down well into the peninsula we find an area that was formerly devoted in great part to citrus growing. This was where citrus groves were most abundant before the disastrous freezes of '94 and '95. In this region the first extensive orchards were planted, and there can still be found some of the groves that survived those freezes, and are now considered valuable property. Some fine groves are to be found on the east side of the St. Johns River, stretching northward almost to Jacksonville. Central

Florida, however, has been given over largely to trucking and general farming. As winter truck crops we find mainly hardy vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, celery, and cauliflower. For late spring markets tender vegetables are grown. In this region too, we find frequently that though the general farmer does some trucking as a side issue, yet he carries on general farming to maintain himself and his family. In some localities citrus growing predominates to such an extent as to exclude almost all trucking or general farming, while in others trucking predominates so much as to cause people to almost lose sight of citrus growing and general farming. It is however, unusual for the general farmer to discard all idea of raising fruit or truck.

SOUTH FLORIDA THE TROPICAL FRUIT REGION

Beginning at about the latitude of Tampa (28 degrees) we find a region given over almost entirely to fruit growing and the raising of truck crops for the early spring market and in the southward, to the growing of tender vegetables for the midwinter market. While general farmers are found in this region they are exceptions. In South Florida there still occur large areas used as stock ranges. These, however, are being crowded further back as the land becomes more valuable and is taken up for intensive forms of agriculture.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

Among the many persons who have emigrated to the State are college graduates who have taken up their work here as professional men or as agriculturists. In nearly every case where a thorough course has been taken in the agricultural college, the graduate will be found making good, one way or another. Of course no amount of college exercises will endow anyone with that quality known as common-sense. It seems however, that a larger percentage of these

men take a common-sense view of life and the necessity for showing that they are really capable of accomplishing something, than one will find almost anywhere else. Scores of college graduates not only with the bachelor's degree but also with higher degrees, have come to the State and started in with the severest kind of labor, such as grubbing stumps. The college graduate who has the grit to dig stumps if nothing more attractive offers itself, will very promptly find that he will not be permitted to waste his time and energy in that direction, but will soon be "fired" from his position into something a great deal better. The point I want to make, is that a large number of our agricultural college graduates do not expect their employer to take their word for it that they will make good, but are ready to take hold of anything and show that they can make good in whatever positions they may be placed.

GREAT DEMAND FOR COLLEGE MEN

The population of Florida during the last census decade increased 42 per cent. This is a larger increase than occurred anywhere east of the Mississippi in the same decade. Naturally the largest influx to the State consisted of men who were making investments, as the possibilities are superior to those occurring in other States. These people call for a large amount of help, either in the form of labor or as managers, superintendents and partners. Since there could be no possibility of developing a sufficient amount of this class of help locally, it must be brought in from outside. A certain amount of local experience is necessary. The college graduate who has served his apprenticeship at digging stumps and has graduated into handling a squad of a half dozen men, or having charge of a few acres of land is quickly entrusted with the handling of a larger undertaking.

Several of our more progressive counties are also hiring men of this type to serve in the capacity of County

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The Cornell Countryman

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MARCH, 1914

Elections A. W. Wilson, '15,
W. E. Monson, '15,
and L. E. Gubb, '16,

have been elected to our business staff. THE COUNTRYMAN takes pleasure in announcing the election of Miss K. H. Mills to the Editorial Staff. Hereafter an Associate Editor is to be chosen each year to represent Frigga Fylge, the club composed of the young ladies of the college. The Associate Editor shall be chosen by a committee consisting of the retiring Associate Editor, Miss Rose, Miss Van Rensselaer, the president of Frigga Fylge and the Editor of the COUNTRYMAN, this election to be ratified by the COUNTRYMAN board.

We have long felt that the women of the college should be represented on the COUNTRYMAN, since a student publication should represent all the students. We also wish to keep in touch with the science of home economics which is making such an

important contribution to rural civilization.

A Competition A competition for positions as Associate Editors has been started. All members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes are eligible and it is not too late to start now. The competition ends so that it will not interfere with the final examinations in June.

A new plan is to be tried. The competitors will be asked to report on certain days of the week, these days to be arranged for the convenience of the competitors. All competitors will be asked to report at certain busy periods during the month.

We urge anyone who is interested in this competition to talk it over with the board members. The Editor's hours are from nine to ten daily.

Impressions of Farmers' Week Perhaps our readers will be interested to know the point of view of some of the farmers who visited us this year. Mr. C. Owen Carman of Trumansburg, N. Y., writes from the standpoint of an animal breeder:

"There is a tendency among the Eastern breeders of farm animals to try to maintain the quality of their flocks and herds by the purchase of well bred females. While this may sometimes be necessary, the real improvement of all breeds of farm animals must come through the use of pre-potent sires and the careful selection of the breeding herd. No better illustration of the possibilities of grading up in this manner is given the New York farmer than that of the College Holstein herd. The present herd with an average production of about twice

that of the foundation cow 'Glista' and containing two 30 lb. cows gives a demonstration of practical breeding that is of much value to the animal industry of the state.

To the Farmers' Week visitor who is interested in the improvement of farm animals the careful inspection of this herd together with the records of past and present production of the animals cannot help being a stimulus to more careful selection of breeding stock and more care in the keeping of individual records.

And what breeder of domestic animals could attend Farmers' Week without catching a little of the Cornell spirit and the Cornell enthusiasm for better work and better farm animals?"

Mr. W. L. Bonney of Batavia, N. Y. writes from the standpoint of a vegetable grower and an official in the State Vegetable Growers' Association.

"In answering this question let me first take this opportunity to publicly thank the College of Agriculture on behalf of the vegetable growers of the state for the splendid and diversified program and for the courtesy extended by all connected with the college.

What the farmer gets from Farmers' Week just depends on his capacity for 'absorption' and his ability and willingness to put in practice the many helpful ideas that will apply in his particular case. From my viewpoint Farmers' Week affords an opportunity to get a liberal education in about four days and it is growing more practical and comprehensive every year."

Mr. F. J. Swift of Middleport, N. Y. is a successful fruit grower.

"All visitors were very much impressed by the great courtesy extended to them by the students. Not only

would they answer all questions very cheerfully but they would travel a goodly distance out of their way in order to put us on the right track. The whole thought with them seemed to be, what can we do to make the week pleasant and profitable for our visiting friends.

The benefits to be derived from the lectures, etc., given in the different departments not only to the farmer but to the farmer's wife can hardly be expressed in words. The expression which I heard on every hand was 'This is the greatest school that I ever attended and I shall try to arrange my business so as to attend annually the meetings during the years to come.' I wish to speak in particular of the wonderful lectures which I listened to in the Home Economics Building and also of the very successful and satisfactory manner in which the meals were served. In conclusion I wish to say I never spent a more pleasant and profitable week and I expect and hope to attend the yearly meetings as they occur in the future."

Course in Rural Organization

We are glad to note that M. C. Burritt is giving a course in Rural Organization.

Such a course is needed in our curriculum. One hour each week is devoted to discussion of the history, development, methods, financing, accomplishments and other details of the farm bureaus as they exemplify rural organization. This course will be of practical value to the student in that every one is to work out some special problem of one county. Moreover, the student will have the benefit of the association with a man who is particularly fitted to give such a course.

FACULTY

PROFESSOR GEORGE A. EVERETT

The Extension Department has been requested from time to time to assist in organizing subject matter so that it might be logically arranged and finally effectively expressed. To properly do this requires a study of the principles of argumentation, the use of demonstration material, the manipulation of lantern slides and the effective use of spoken words. Not alone was this demand from undergraduates, but from practical farmers in the state. Some of these men found themselves ineffective in presiding at meetings and unable to express themselves to the best advantage. They also did not have facilities to secure adequate material for their speeches and debates on important questions of the day and turned to the Extension Department for assistance. To completely cooperate with these persons and to effectively assist in wisely guiding thought on the important country life questions, the Extension Department secured the services of Professor G. A. Everett, '99, A. B., and '01, LL.B., to take charge of this work.

Professor Everett was born on a farm near the town of Lawrence, Saint Lawrence County, N. Y., on April 18, 1875. His boyhood days were spent in a district school at Morris Forks, N. Y., and during vacations he worked on his father's farm. After preparing at the Potsdam Normal School, he entered Cornell in September, 1895, with a state scholarship. He took a classical course in the College of Arts and Sciences and specialized in Greek. His work as a student was very excellent indeed. Giving some attention to oratory, he spoke on the '86 Memorial Stage in his Junior year and on the Woodford Stage in his Senior year. In 1899, he was given his A.B. degree and in 1901 his LL.B. degree.

For two years after graduation he assisted in the Department of Oratory.

Leaving here, he practiced law in Potsdam, N. Y., for a short time and then accepted a position as instructor of public speaking at the Lawrenceville, N. J., Preparatory School. After a very successful year he returned to Cornell as an Instructor in the Department of Oratory. In 1906 he was elected Assistant Professor. A year later he left Cornell to take up work in the Flushing, Long Island, High School as a teacher of English. He remained at this institution for three years. But as he preferred other work to teaching in a high school, during the latter part of 1909 he returned to North Lawrence, N. Y., where he engaged temporarily in business.

Again in April, 1910, he came back to Cornell as an Assistant Professor in the Oratory Department and finally in September, 1913, he entered the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, as Assistant Professor in charge of the instruction work. Here we hope he is enjoying his work, for the students are doing their best to make his work so pleasant for him that he will stay here permanently.

Professor Everett is a born teacher and although he has been in the College of Agriculture a very short time, he has already accomplished excellent results and has won a secure place in the hearts of his students. His success in advising the students in their dramatic productions and in their speaking contests has been very marked. His hobby, it might be said, is to bring out the individuality of each student and his success lies in the hold he gets on them, developing in each one a manner of speaking that is very natural and full of sincerity and earnestness. As toastmaster of the Agricultural banquet, Professor Everett demonstrated why the Extension Department selected him. If we had the power we would make him the perennial toastmaster of this affair.



CAMPUS NOTES

A DIRECTORY OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Crew—Captain, M. F. Abell, '14.
 Baseball—Captain, F. E. Rogers, '14;
 Manager, R. C. Shoemaker, '14.
 Cross Country—Captain, F. F. Sullivan, '15.
 Soccer football—Captain, R. H. Cross, '14; Manager, A. G. Landres, '16.
 Basketball—Captain, R. F. Steve, '14;
 Manager, T. M. Gray, '14.
 Agricultural Association—President, F. E. Rogers, '14; Secretary, Miss Mary Doty, '14.
 Senior Class—President, L. E. Card, '14; Secretary, J. G. Wilkin, '14.
 Junior Class—President, E. C. Heinsohn, '15; Secretary, A. W. Wilson, '15.
 Sophomore Class—President, Stuart Wilson, '16; Secretary, Miss Ruth Smith, '16.
 Freshman Class—President, A. W. Richards, Special; Secretary, D. C. Thompson, '17.
 Student Loan Fund—Chairman, R. C. Shoemaker, '14.
 Student Honor Committee—Chairman, E. S. Bird, '14.

* * *

The Department of Pomology has leased eight acres of land about a mile and a half from Port Byron, for five years during which time it will try an experiment in renewal. The problem is to find out which is the better method—to cut out half the trees, thus giving to those remaining more room, or to cut them all back to such a degree that they will require less growing room. The dehorning method is considered the better in this case. The orchard is

47 years old and the trees have been allowed to grow tall. Thus, the apples exert a great leverage on the overhanging limbs and if the trees were cut out and the rest allowed to bear to their full capacity, the weight of the apples would probably tear the trees to pieces.

At the same time the department is going to try a similar experiment in the orchard of Mr. C. W. Barker, a former Cornell student. Mr. Barker recently bought a young and thrifty orchard in which the trees are planted too close together.

W. H. Chandler is also carrying on an experiment in pruning, in an orchard along the lake shore, in which he is endeavoring to determine the relation between leaf surface and the size of the fruit. The theory is that when water supply to the tree is low, the leaves by their denser sap solution will draw the water from the fruit by osmotic power thus retarding the growth and size of the fruit. It will also be determined whether this correlation is the same along the lake shore where the humidity is high and the evaporation low, as it is farther inland where evaporation is higher. In this way it will be attempted to fix another fundamental fact in the care and handling of fruit trees.

* * *

Just after the completion of the Agricultural auditorium, there arose a lot of criticism concerning its acoustics. It was claimed that it would be almost impossible to hear speakers or enjoy music in it because the period of vibration was too long. In order to prove

that these criticisms were far-fetched a practical test was made on January 16. It consisted of songs by the Glee Club and speeches by Acting Director Stocking and B. W. Shaper, '14. The audience seemed unanimous in the decision that the acoustics were all that could be asked for. The speeches could be heard distinctly in all parts of the auditorium although the speakers made no particular effort to talk loudly. Professor H. E. Dann of the department of Music stated that the singing came out clearer and more distinctly than in any other hall in Ithaca. It was his opinion that when the organ and the rest of the furnishings were all in, that the acoustics would be nearly perfect. Professor G. A. Everett of the Extension department also praised it highly for speaking purposes.

* * *

The Dansant benefit dance of the Frigga Fylge Club which was held in the auditorium of the Home Economics Building from 3:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., on January 17 was a great success. The proceeds amounted to more than a hundred dollars which will go towards the Girls' clubhouse. This with the money which has already been made is expected to complete the amount which is necessary to furnish their part of the contribution. During the course of the dance five to six hundred persons were on the floor. The patronesses of the dance were: Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mrs. E. M. Treman, Mrs. L. A. Fuertes, Mrs. J. R. S. Sterett, Miss G. H. Nye, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose.

The candy sale conducted by the Dom Econ girls during Farmers' Week was a tremendous success, and raised a goodly amount to add to the money already obtained towards the clubhouse fund.

* * *

Cornell professors took quite an important part in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society held in Albany at the Capitol on Tuesday and Wednesday,

January 20 and 21, 1914. The meeting was held in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at the Ten Eyck Hotel.

On Tuesday evening, Professor C. H. Tuck of the Extension department lectured on "Lessons in Agriculture from the Far East." The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. Professor E. O. Fippin of Soil Technology, and Professor B. B. Robb of the Rural Engineering Department and also drainage engineer of the State Department of Agriculture discussed drainage problems on Wednesday morning.

Former Director Liberty Hyde Bailey gave the report of the committee on Agricultural Education Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Bailey was also elected the President of the Association but declined the honor.

Dr. Bailey was again appointed chairman of the committee on agricultural education for the coming year, and Professor E. O. Fippin was appointed on the Drainage committee.

* * *

The departments of Farm Crops, Agricultural Chemistry, and Plant Breeding are sending out a demonstration train on the Lehigh Valley route this month. It will be similar to the one sent out by Plant Breeding last November. No lectures will be given, the object being to demonstrate methods and results. Each department has appointed one man to be in charge of the exhibit and to conduct visitors through the train.

* * *

Much interest was evinced at the first lecture in the course in Eugenics given the second term under the auspices of the Cornell Eugenics Club. Professor A. W. Gilbert of the plant breeding department gave the first lecture of the series which was an introductory survey of the course. The room in which the lectures are being held is Goldwin Smith A. For Professor Gilbert's lecture, the room

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FORMER STUDENTS



E. L. D. SEYMOUR.

'09, B.S.A.—The Students' Association of the New York State College of Agriculture was unfortunate in losing A. R. Mann, '04, their former secretary. But it is very fortunate in having elected to succeed Professor Mann in this important office so efficient a man as E. L. D. Seymour. In the course of his student days, Seymour was very prominent in many lines and was one of the real "live wires" of the University. He started to hold important offices in his sophomore year when he was elected Associate Editor of the *CORNELL COUNTRYMAN*, and was a member of his class crew and the varsity four oared crew. Some of the more important things in his college record are: Editor of the *COUNTRYMAN* in his junior and senior years, member of the Committee on Student Honor, Agricultural Stage, agricultural soccer team, and junior varsity crew in his Junior year, and in his last year—General Committee, varsity soccer team, agricultural crew mana-

ger, 1909 Class Book Board, Sphinx Head, and the Senior agricultural honor society—Hebs-sa. In addition to the above Seymour was elected secretary and treasurer for life of the 1909 agricultural class. He is a member of the Alpha Zeta fraternity.

Though Seymour has not been out of college for any great length of time he has continued to keep busy. Graduating in 1909, he entered upon an "elective" course to obtain practical farm experience and worked on farms in Massachusetts and Maine. Then by traveling and study, he became conversant with agricultural conditions in New England. In February, 1910, he became one of the assistant superintendents on the Turner Hill Farm at Ipswich, Mass., where he remained till November. Then he undertook some special editorial work for the *Garden Magazine* and also contributed to the *Country Life* magazine. In September, 1911, he took charge of the new agricultural department in the World's Work. Since 1911 he has continued to be associated with these magazines and in the spring of last year took charge of the livestock and agricultural department of *Country Life*.

It is requested that in the future all communications in regard to the Association be addressed to Mr. E. L. D. Seymour at Garden City, Long Island, care of the *Country Life* Press.

'02, B.S.A., '05, M.S.A.—George Hosford is manager of the San Dimas Lemon Growers' Association at San Dimas, California. Hosford has charge of the picking and marketing of the fruit and he has shown great ability in his work. He is very popular with the members of the Association because he has markedly decreased the loss in handling and storing the lemons and thereby the returns to the growers have been much increased. Hosford is living on his own lemon grove near San Dimas.

'02, Sp.—Floyd S. Barlow, who for the past few years was the efficient

manager of a large farm in Delaware, is now County Agent for Otsego County. For the last few months that the *Tribune Farmer* was published Barlow was associate editor, but, when M. C. Burritt, '08, B.S.A., resigned the editorship of this paper, the *Tribune Farmer* was absorbed by the *Rural New Yorker* and Barlow severed his connection with the publication so he could take up the county agent work.

'03, Sp.—D. E. Carley is breeding pure bred Holstein cattle on a farm near Manlius, N. Y. Carley reports that he is having success in raising alfalfa.

'04, B.S.A., '04, Sp.—M. C. van Loben Sels is managing a big ranch at Vorden on the Sacramento delta lands, growing asparagus, alfalfa and similar crops. Mrs. van Loben Sels was Helen Ellsworth, one of the first girls to take the agricultural course at Cornell.

'04, B.S.A. Archie Stone, who for several years was manager of Willowmoor Farm at Redmond, Wash., is now in charge of the St. Croix Farm at Johnsville, N. Y.

'07, B.S.A.—John Goldhaar received his M.S. degree from New York University last June and is now teaching manual training in the New York City public schools.

'08, B.S.A.—Eroy H. Anderson was married to Miss Mary Waterbury on January 17th at Sodus, N. Y. Mr. Anderson is now in charge of farm management field studies and demonstrations which are being carried on from his headquarters at Lockport, N. Y. This work is being carried on under the auspices of the College of Agriculture, the state and federal departments of agriculture, Niagara County Bureau, and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. coöperating.

'08, W. P.—James G. K. Duer is now located on his farm of 35 acres at Port Jefferson, Long Island. Before entering Cornell, Duer spent six years as a bank clerk but the call of the land was too strong, so after getting some practical farm experience, he acquired a farm of his own. He is specializing

in fresh eggs, which are delivered direct to the consumer. Duer is prominently connected with the Grange and is president of the Long Island Branch of the Students' Association.

'10, Sp.—Floyd C. Tunison was married to Miss Mable L. Gillette on September 10th, at the bride's home in Elmira, N. Y. They were attended by Miss Jane W. Gillette, sister of the bride, and L. G. Howell, '14. In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Tunison will be at home at their farm near Interlaken, N. Y.

'13, Ph.D.—R. E. Stone is lecturer in the Department of Botany of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario and has charge of the work in Cryptogamic Botany and Histology.

'12, B.S.A., '13, M.A.—J. C. Faure is in the Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. Since January 1914, he has been stationed at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, as Entomologist for that Province. It is interesting to note that Faure is but one of many Cornell men that hold important positions in South Africa and the Department of Entomology has furnished such men as C. B. Simpson, '99, B.S., C. W. Howard, William Moore, David Gunn, and many more for this work. At present there are three English students sent here by the English Government who are engaged in graduate work. In his senior year Faure was president of the Cosmopolitan Club.

'12, B.S.A.—Eugene C. Auchter is assistant horticulturist of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station at West Virginia University which is situated at Morgantown, W. Va.

'12, B.S.A.—Announcements have been received of the marriage of Marion Dart Plumb to Claude Edward Emmons, on Thursday, October 9th, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons are at home at the Hotel La Tourette, Bayonne, N. J.

'13, B.S.A.—Leroy H. Facer is located on his own farm of 26 acres near Geneva where he is planning to engage in the poultry business on a large scale.

Continued on adv. page 16



Natco Imperishable Silo standing after tornado had destroyed barn.
See letter below.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING CO.,

GALVA, ILL., April 10, 1913.

Gentlemen:

Having decided about a year ago to build a silo, I chose your Natco Imperishable because I believed it would be permanent. The silo was located just outside of a new circular barn. On March 23, 1913, a tornado took the roof off of the barn, took the windmill down and wrecked other smaller buildings and played havoc with nearby trees and a straw stack. One section of the barn roof about twelve feet square, was carried almost half a mile over the fields. During all of this destruction the silo stood absolutely uninjured and bears mute testimony of its imperishable construction. The silo has preserved the ensilage well. During the coldest weather only a very small amount froze on top around the edges.

Yours very truly,
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THE NATCO IMPERISHABLE SILO is built of hollow vitrified-clay blocks, reinforced by two continuous steel bands between each layer of blocks. There are no staves to warp, shrink or split. No hoops to tighten. No continual repair bills. Never needs painting. The Natco Imperishable Silo is

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From Missouri—Received plants O. K. They surprised me. So fine, packed nice in bunches, with roots all straight down, one plant like the other and no scrubs in them. JOSEPH VOGEL, Jefferson County.

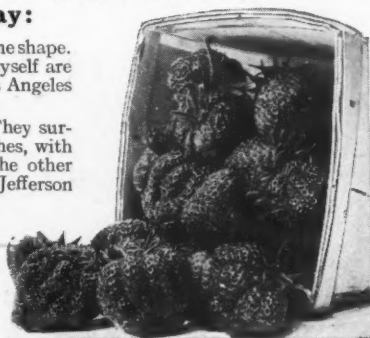
From Montana—The plants came through quickly and in fine condition. MATT W. ANDERSON, Lewis and Clark County.

From New York—Wish to acknowledge for the Station receipt of strawberry plants. Arrived in good condition. A. M. TAYLOR, Geneva, N. Y.

From Florida—Plants received in fine condition and everything satisfactory.

I. W. PECK, Manatee County

Write for 1914 Berry Book—Tells how to plant and cultivate strawberries and other small fruits. It lists and describes Allen's True-to Name Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Asparagus, etc. Well illustrated and full of valuable information to growers and gardeners. You should have this book for reference. Write today for a free copy.



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The improved processes used in delinting and crushing cottonseed have rendered it impossible (or at least commercially impracticable) to make a meal which can be guaranteed to contain 8% ammonia, which guarantee has been given with all of this Company's meal bearing The A. C. O. Co's well known "Red Tag."

For this reason we have decided to change the "Red Tag" to a basis of 7½% ammonia rather than to issue a tag showing a sliding scale or minimum and maximum percentages which leaves the buyer in doubt as to what is sold. We feel that this definite statement of content will appeal to users of cottonseed meal generally and that our "Red Tag" as revised will be recognized in the future as the previous form of "Red Tag" has been in the past as representing an absolutely trustworthy grade.

NET WEIGHTS:

Cottonseed meal has been, heretofore, sold upon gross weight, that is to say, 100 lbs. weight including weight of bag. Our new contracts will be filled with meal packed in sacks containing 100 lbs. net weight conformably with the recently established rule of the Inter-state Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

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Holstein-Friesian Bull, which won the Grand Champion Prize at the New York and Illinois State Fairs, 19.3 being groomed by The Kent Stationary Vacuum Groomer. This Groomer is adapted to perfectly clean horses, cattle, etc. Animals groomed by the Vacuum Process are made more vigorous and can be kept in the best condition for less, as the process stimulates them, promotes the growth of hair and makes them generally cleaner and healthier. The building in which it is installed and nearby buildings can also be cleaned in THE SANITARY WAY by its use.

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF POWER.

The Kent Vacuum Cleaner
Company, Inc.

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ROME, N. Y.

Also Manufacturers of Stationary Vacuum
Cleaners.



Spray Your Trees Early Any time this winter and early spring when the temperature is not below 40° F. you can spray with "SCALECIDE" and kill the scale, eggs and larvae of insects wintering on trees, as well as spores of fungi that can be reached by a winter spray. Prepare now for a good fruit crop next season.

"SCALECIDE"

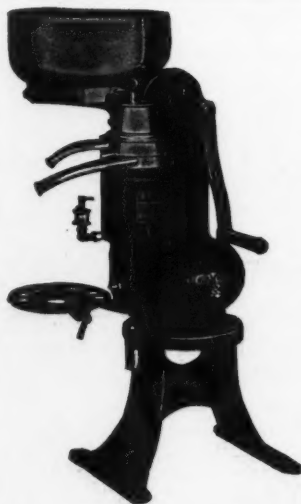
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will absolutely destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Roller, etc., without injury to the trees. It costs less to spray an orchard with "Scalecide" than with Lime-Sulfur—and you secure better results. We back up this claim. Write today for free booklets—"Proof of the Pudding" and "Spraying Simplified".

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and "Electro" Arsenate of Lead Powder (3%) which, used wet or dry, has no equal in strength or texture. Avoid imitations. B. G. PRATT CO., 50 Church Street, New York City.



The Improved Simplex Link Blade Cream Separator

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Manufacturers of Creamery, Dairy and Cheese Factory Apparatus

Also "B-L-K" COW MILKERS

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CAMPUS NOTES

(Continued from page 222)

was crowded, a large part of the audience being faculty members. Eugenics is a subject that is comparatively new in the United States and Cornell is one of the first to give a course in the subject.

* * *

T. E. Schreiner an assistant in the Poultry department worked with Professor Freeman Jacoby during the Farmers' Week held at the Ohio State University in Columbus, O., recently.

C. A. Rogers assisted in the Farmers' Week program at the Maryland Agricultural College a short time ago.

W. T. Krum took part in the Farmers' Week program for three days at Alfred University at Alfred, N. Y., February 23-27, 1914.

* * *

Professor G. F. Warren, E. W. Benjamin of the poultry department and C. L. Opperman, W. C., 1905 in Poultry, were speakers at the Corn Exchange National Bank Show and Agricultural conference held in Philadelphia a short time ago.

* * *

Professor E. A. White of the Department of Floriculture attended the meeting of the American Carnation Society held at Cleveland, Ohio, January 28 and 29.

* * *

The Junior class of the college held their annual dance at the Masonic Hall on February 25, 1914.

* * *

On January 28th, Mr. G. C. Supplee of the Department of Dairy Industry addressed the Glen Valley Club on the subject of the "Relation of the Milk Inspector to the Farmer." Mr. Supplee addressed the Bennettsburg Grange on Saturday, Feb. 21st, on the subject of "Clean Milk and the Comparative Methods of Selling Milk."

* * *

Dr. E. S. Guthrie gave a talk on the subject of "Milk" at Meriden on Tuesday, Feb. 17th. The meeting addressed by Dr. Guthrie was held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Brotherhood.

FLORIDA NEEDS COLLEGE GRADUATES

(Continued from page 217)

Advisers. These are men who have made a good showing in the State, have had experience, and are capable of advising not only the new-comer as to what are his best lines of development, but also of instructing older residents in the newer agriculture. The salary paid to the County adviser is equal to that paid to a college professor. Such positions enable a young man to have a large field of usefulness and at the same time to develop a certain amount of property of his own in the county, thus making the position an attractive one. In short, the college graduate will find less competition in Florida than anywhere else in the east or middle west.



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Of which the photo shows one of several in use on the experiment farms of the Borden Condensed Milk Co., combine durability and preservability in their construction, and never fail to satisfy the man who demands efficiency with economy in what he buys.

Unadilla Silos of cypress or Oregon fir will endure more years of use than any of the cement, tile or vitrified clay structures, cost far less, and are proof against being riven by frost or bursting under pressure of the settling ensilage. Moreover, the ensilage keeps succulent and prime in any climate.

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**How You May Have Better Living
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The health, comfort and happiness of your family depend largely on what you give them to eat.

Let Burpee's Wabaco Seeds play their part in this present Question of Questions.

Burpee's Seeds Grow, and have given satisfaction for thirty-eight years.

To the suburbanite or you who dwell in other places of "Great Opportunity", we give this safe advice: Select from Burpee's Annual, which is The Plain Truth About Seeds That Grow, the seeds that will produce your Garden of Beauty or your Garden of Plenty and we will deliver them to your door.

The House of Burpee supplies only The Best Seeds That Can Be Grown, and our confidence in Wabaco Seeds is such that it goes without saying that you can have your money back within a year if failure results from any fault of the seeds.

No House Can Do More - Few Do As Much

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PHILADELPHIA

FORMER STUDENTS

(Continued from page 224)

'13, B.S.—Mr. A. M. Besemer, an instructor in the Department of Dairy Industry was married on December 27th, 1913, to Miss Lucy A. Miller of Webster, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Besemer reside at 324 College Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

'13, B.S.A.—L. W. Kephart is Assistant Agriculturist in the Office of Farm Management at Washington, D. C. He is working on investigations in the eradication of weeds.

'13, B.S.A.—Y. D. Putnam is employed by the Vaughn Seed Co. on one of their farms at Ovid, Michigan. He expects to follow the seed business.

'13, B.S.A.—Clinton B. Raymond is working with his father on their home farm at Penfield, N. Y. Fruit is their main crop.

'13, B.S.A.—Miss Margaret L. Robinson is teaching Home Economics in Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H.

'13, B.S.A.—D. H. Rosenberg is assisting his father on their 300 acre fruit ranch in Washington. His address is 2114 E. Galer St., Seattle, Wash.

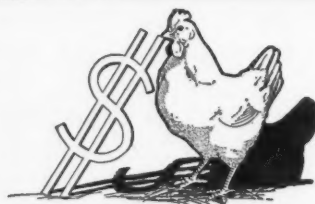
'13, B.S.A.—G. L. Wallace has rented on shares part of his home farm at Fulton, N. Y.

'13, Grad.—David Gunn is in Pretoria, South Africa, and has charge of the research work being carried on by the Government along entomological lines in that colony. He also has charge of the collections of the division of Entomology of the Union of South Africa.

'13, B.S.—F. C. Smith is County Agent of Allegany County with headquarters at Wellsville, N. Y.

'13, B.S.—Dorothea Keilland is teaching in the Grandview Normal Institute, Rhea County, Tenn. This school is under the auspices of the Home Mission Board of the Congregational Church and is in a district which is composed all too largely of "poor whites."

'13, B.S.—Miss Irene May Quirin is teaching at Oxford College which is situated at Oxford, North Carolina.



To bring the tiny peepers safely through the early days get H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed. Its assimilation is remarkably easy because the steam-cooking opens up the grain cells.

Every bag is tagged with a guaranteed analysis.

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An Odorless Natural Manure for use of Florists, Landscape Gardeners, Truck Growers and Farmers, and for general farming purposes.

For mixing with soil for potted plants; for field crops; for grass and lawns, and for vegetable gardens, promoting rapid, steady growth.

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Make Every Inch of Soil Produce the Maximum at Lowest Cost

In order to make your soil produce its maximum yield, you should supply a fertilizer "made to order" to meet your individual soil and crop conditions.

Consumers Brands for General Farm Use

comprise special distinct compositions of plant food elements for forage crops, root crops and cereals to meet just your individual soil and crop requirements. They supply just the constituents your particular soil may need for some special crop. You pay for no unnecessary plant food elements.

Early Crop Odorless Fertilizer

is prepared especially for the market garden trade for vegetables, small fruits, greenhouse and garden crops. It supplies the four plant food elements needed for these crops in soluble form, mixed in such proportions as to meet your particular soil and crop requirements. Although soluble, it is so prepared in granular form as to prevent leaching and wasting. It produces quick growth and early maturity, which means *bigger profits*.

Holden's Special Fertilizers

For Florists and Gardeners for Greenhouse Work

These fertilizers are prepared by men who have made a life study of greenhouse fertilization in such a manner as to furnish just the plant food elements which your compost lacks. For this reason you save the cost of such plant food elements as your particular soil or crop may not require.

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A clean, high grade, granular fertilizer for potted house plants, window boxes, flower beds, small fruits, lawns and general home garden use—*made for the amateur*. A splendid side line for florists operating their own stores.

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We are prepared to furnish all high grade agricultural chemicals and fertilizer materials in any quantity. *We make a specialty of Genuine Thomas Phosphate Powder (Basic Slag).*

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It Pays to Clip Horses and Cows

Clipped horses are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way.



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Cleansing the udders and flanks before milking to prevent filth from dropping into the milk is a pertinent necessity that cannot be properly done unless the hair on these parts is kept short by clipping every three or four weeks.

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MILK DAIRYMEN IS THE

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INSURES EARLY MATURITY

RAISE THE CALVES ON

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Endorsed by Agricultural Experiment Stations and thousands
of Farmers. Manufactured to resemble raw milk as
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THE FEED BILL!

"AND THEN SOME," IF YOU

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Life Saver Little Chick Food
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So thorough are the cleaning properties of this unusual washing agent that it cleans far beyond what the eye can see, removing thousands, yes millions of bacteria, the deadly destroyers of milk and butter quality.

It is because of this extra cleaning, doing what other washing agents cannot do, that has given Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser the unanimous support of Dairy Colleges and scientific Dairy experts.

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THE J. B. FORD CO., Sole Manufacturers
Wyandotte, Mich., U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

FRUIT JUDGING CONTEST

Continued from page 211

training afforded by the Department of Pomology.

Everyone who was in any way connected with the contest agrees with Professor Lake when he says that we cannot realize the vast influence of the event at this time, nor can we predict the still greater influence of similar contests in the future. We sincerely hope that this may be but the first of a long series of contests in which all the Cornell teams will surpass the work of the Fruit Judging team of 1913.

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called the "Bible" of bee keeping. Facts, stories, ideas worth dollars to you. Shows how to get more and better honey. Book on "Bee Supplies" sent Free. Offer open for limited time. Send stamps or coin at our risk.

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Insoluble plant foods are cheap in the beginning but may be dear in the end. We feel good when we hear that the soil contains enough Potash to raise 5000 crops, but we feel tired when we discover that it will take 1000 years or so to make it available. We will be converted into plant food ourselves long before that.

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The acids derived from green manure may make insoluble phosphate of lime more available. But the feldspathic Potash in the soil is less soluble in these acids than in the slightly alkaline waters of the best soils. A little soil Potash becomes available yearly, but not enough to provide for profitable crops. Crops have two periods of Potash hunger. One just after germination and the other when starch formation is most rapid—when the grain is filling. Rational fertilization requires ample available Potash at these periods and if you provide it you will find that Potash Pays. Send for our pamphlet on making fertilizers.

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CONFERENCES

Continued from page 204

In the afternoon E. W. Benjamin spoke on the work of the association during the previous year. During the first year they handled about 37,761 dozen eggs and 9,683 lbs. of poultry, on which they saved the farmers about \$1,362.50.

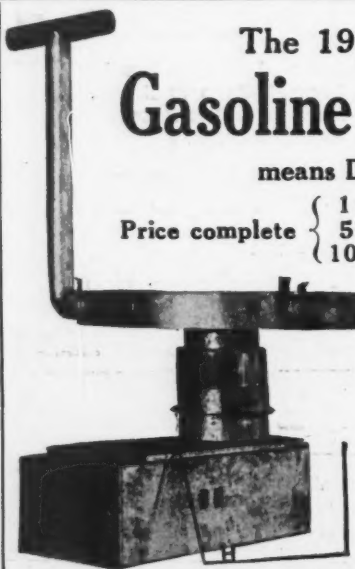
THE RURAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The third annual meeting of the Rural Engineering Society was held during Farmers' Week. In addition to the members of the faculty, the program included several very prominent men. Mr. F. H. Richards, the manager of the Maplewood Stock Farms, Attica, N. Y.; Mr. S. L. Stewart, the president of a large lumber company, and owning and managing one of the largest certified dairy farms in the state, and a prominent barn construction expert, and Mr. E. W. Catchpole, a large fruit grower of central New York were among those that addressed

the crowded audiences. All the important phases of Farm Mechanics, Farm Engineering, and Farm Structures were discussed at the spirited round table talks that followed each speech. At the business meeting of the year, the same officers were unanimously re-elected. A larger and even better program is looked forward to for next year.

RURAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Every afternoon during the week discussions were held in the Rural Schoolhouse on problems of rural education. The program was in charge of Miss A. G. McCloskey and Mr. E. M. Tuttle of the College, and considered subjects of interest to the rural teacher and the district superintendent. Among the topics were very interesting discussions on the relation of the rural school to the home, its use as a social center, and cooperation between the teacher and the district and state officials. The attendance

(Continued on page 27)

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Eagle Three D Grains	- -	30-38%	10-15%	8-13%	30-40%
Corn " "	- -	26-33	9-14	8-13	30-40
Bourbon " "	- -	24-28	8-11	9-14	40-50
Queen " "	- -	18-26	4-9	8-15	35-45

The leading dairymen feed Three D Grains to their cows. Read what some of them say:

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L. P. Bailey, Pres. Ohio Dairymen's Ass'n, and breeder of Jersey cattle, Tacoma, Ohio, wrote in 1907, "I have used Distillers Dried Grains quite extensively for several years. I consider them excellent feed for dairy cows, in fact the cheapest source to get protein." Mr. Bailey has been feeding Three D Grains for over twelve years.

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BEEF SCRAP

THE FLAVELL CO.
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CONFERENCES

(Continued from page 24)

was very large and was made up of district superintendents, principals and teachers. Several officials from the State Department of Education were present. The Corn Exhibit of the various corn clubs over the state was held in the Auditorium in connection with the conference.

YORK STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association held its fourth annual institute and meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of Farmers' Week. Excellent lectures were given by prominent agriculturalists from all parts of the state, both teachers and practical growers. The vegetable interests are very diversified and the list of subjects covered in the discussions was large and comprehensive, ably covering all phases of the industry as it is carried on in all parts of the state. The business meeting was very well attended and considered several new and striking principles. The Association operates a seed service by which members are supplied with well tested strains of seed at a much reduced price. A federation committee is trying to get the local organizations of growers all over the state to affiliate with the State Association, and the entire work is aimed at cooperation which it is thought will solve several problems as to state aid, investigation, and legislation. The Association has invited the Potato Association to affiliate, and plans to hold two regular meetings in different parts of the state, with an exhibit at the State Fair during the coming year. The midwinter meeting will again be held during farmers' institute at the College.

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Bailey's York State Rural Problems, \$1 } \$1.60

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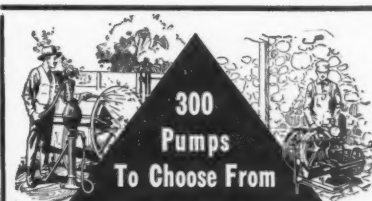
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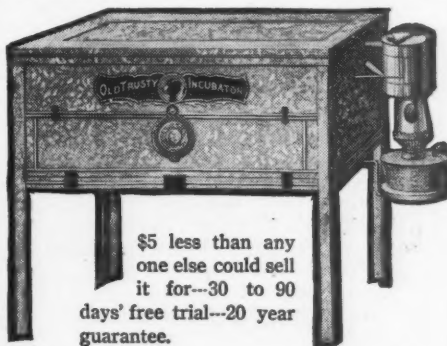
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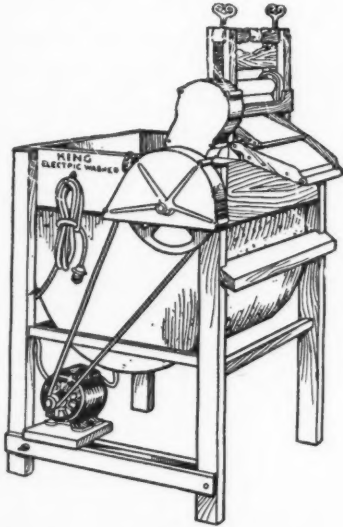
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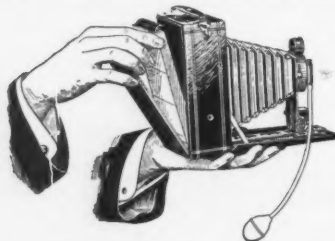
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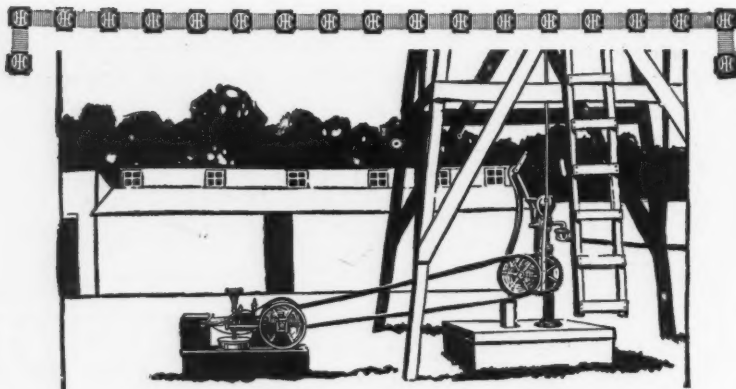
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I H C engines are built vertical, horizontal, stationary, portable, skidded, air-cooled and water-cooled; sawing, pumping and spraying outfits. Sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. They operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, distillate and alcohol. I H C oil tractors range in size from 12 to 60-horse power.

Have the I H C local dealer demonstrate the engine to you and explain its various points. Get catalogues from him, or write the



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Apple Trees are Potent Factors in Raising the Value of Farm Lands



In a recent issue of a leading farm paper Prof. L. W. Lighty discusses how he and others made cheap farm land more valuable. The use of ground phosphate rock, ground limestone, burned lime and acid phosphate are told of.

Prof. Lighty said: "My neighbor beat us to a frazzle by adopting this unique rotation of crops—apple trees and mules—and in less than twelve years increased the value of a 250-acre farm from \$10.50 an acre to \$170 an acre.

The fact stands out like a fire at night—the increase in value did take place, and the cause of the increase was the apple trees. They lifted the land value and the income more than a thousand per cent.

LEARN THE SMALL COST OF PLANTING APPLE TREES

We will help you figure it, either for your land or in the abstract for your future use. Get our big 1914 catalogue as a starter. It contains the facts about fruit growing profits and about the few varieties that, after twentieth century tests, should be planted now. A handbook for fruit people. Copy sent free on request.

Ask our experts about your problems. They will reply promptly and fully. If your proposition is a large one, we may be able to superintend its planting.

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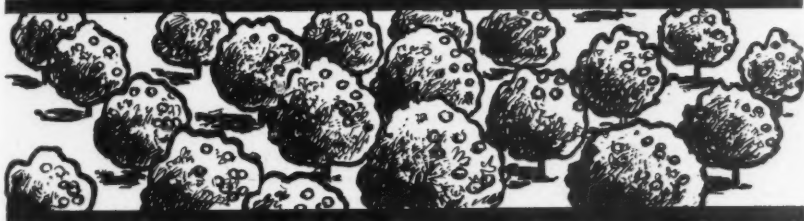


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"THE WHY AND HOW OF SHADE TREES AND EVERGREENS" is free if you are interested in that subject.

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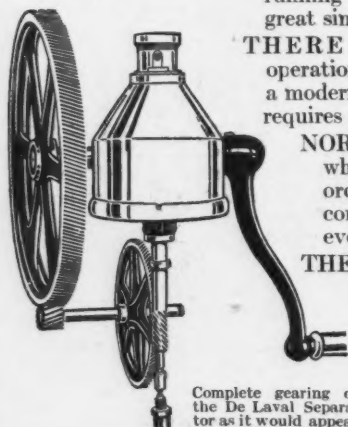


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CREAM SEPARATORS

Their Great Simplicity

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.



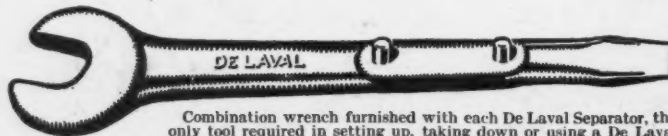
Complete gearing of the De Laval Separator as it would appear if removed intact from the frame of the machine. Note the remarkable simplicity of construction.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS which require frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a separator.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE machine that cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated below, which is furnished free with

every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.



Combination wrench furnished with each De Laval Separator, the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using a De Laval machine, the simplest as well as the best cream separator ever built.

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